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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Petition

WHILE it is possible to regard with sympathetic interest the Hongkong Reform Club's efforts to keep alive the subject of constitutional reform, it is questionable whether the presentation of a petition addressed to Her Majesty the Queen is, at this time, quite appropriate. The action suggests that the issue has reached a crisis stage, that a widespread public clamour for amendments to the constitution exists, and that Government is deliberately ignoring the will and determination of the community. In fact, deplorable though it may seem to the enthusiasts, general public interest in constitutional reform is much less today than it was five years ago. This may be due to a sense of frustration, though many hold the opinion that it is, in reality, an expression of satisfaction with the post-war progressiveness of the Administration. No matter how vehemently the reformists argue, they cannot escape the obvious—that little more than academic interest is shown in constitutional reform. This is not to suggest that any ideas of reform for the future should be abandoned, but we do not believe they will serve their proper purpose if they are thrust on a community against its inclinations.

THE Reform Club's proposal contained in the petition to Her Majesty appears to be modest, almost innocuous, yet in truth it represents a major constitutional reform. It is advocated that two additional unofficial members should be elected to the Legislative Council, and if this request is measured against the fact that unofficial representation would then comprise eight nominated and two elected, it would appear to be beyond objection. The effect, however, is distinctly far-reaching, for it would then provide an unofficial majority of one in the Legislative Council. This is a change in the constitution which is most definitely of a major character, and is a direct challenge to the decision of the Colonial Office that it cannot, at this time, countenance major constitutional reform in Hongkong. Moreover, this is a point of view which has the support of a considerable number of sober thinking people in Hongkong.

CHURCHILL HAS "BIG 3" PLAN

Russia To Be Given One More Chance To End Cold War

London, Oct. 15.

The Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, has prepared a plan to give the Russians one more chance for a realistic cold war settlement before the West adopts new defence measures and strategy to meet the threat of the Soviet H-bomb, reliable sources said today.

The sources said that Sir Winston first wants a strong concerted attempt to obtain a conference with Russia on a realistic settlement of cold war tension spots—starting with Germany and Austria. But failing that, they said, he would urge the West to revise and modify its "outdated" cold war strategy to fit the Soviet Union's recent acquisition of the H-bomb and other changes in the international scene.

That and other subjects around the world, from troubled Trieste to Korea, will extend the Foreign Ministers' conference here into Sunday morning.

Winter Campaign Opens In Indo-China

Hanoi, Oct. 15.

The eighth winter campaign in Indo-China opened today with a massive French and Vietnamese offensive against the Vietminh bases along the southern coast of the Gulf of Tonkin.

The Vietminh divisions supplied from the sea have been operating in the delta and west of it in this area.

The preliminary operations had been carried out for three weeks. This included Operation Brochet (Pike), the mopping up of the delta area, and the raid on the Laokay region. Vietnamese guerrillas were disclosed to have been in action behind the Vietminh lines followed by the massing of an amphibious fleet, including the aircraft carrier Arromanches.

The Vietminh barriers at the south-west end of the delta were forced by the land troops, while the fleet began a bombardment of the Vietminh positions on the coast. The Vietminh rebels had assembled hundreds of junks equipped with sails or motors in the region, and were carrying on trade between the Vietminh zone and the Chinese island of Hainan.

The area is the hub of a Vietminh concentration of bases, supply depots, and road junctions, and is also a veritable marshalling region for the Vietminh regular and provincial troops.

A military spokesman indicated that the opening of the autumn-winter campaign was evidence that the French com-

mand did not intend to leave the initiative to the Vietminh.

It also indicated a determination to force a battle on territory chosen by the French and Vietnamese forces, he said.

While it was believed premature to draw any tactical or strategic conclusions, the general idea of the offensive appeared to be (1) to disorganise the Vietminh offensive movements in the south-west part of the delta, (2) to halt the Communist supplies coming from the sea, and (3) to smash the Vietminh divisions with the aid of massed aircraft supported by cruisers.—France-Press.

Police Seek Peer

London, Oct. 15.

"Britain's most eligible bachelor," now believed to be in the United States, is being sought by British police.

A warrant for his arrest was granted tonight to the Hampshire police force. No details of the charge were immediately disclosed.

Twenty-six-year-old Lord Montagu was reported recently to have gone to Waco, Texas, with his sister, Caroline, who lives there with her husband, the son of the millionaire biscuit-maker, Mr. Garfield Weston.

Earlier this month, 26-year-old Lord Montagu broke off his engagement—announced early in August—to 21-year-old Miss Ann Gage, an Oxford history graduate.

Lord Montagu's full name is Edward John Douglas-Scott-Montagu.

Hampshire Constabulary Headquarters at Winchester stated later that, on the order of the Director of Public Prosecution, a summons was granted against Lord Montagu on "a serious charge."—Reuters.

Workers Accept Concessions

Calcutta, Oct. 16.

Streetcars bearing Communist and Leftist banners reappeared on Calcutta streets yesterday after a six-hour strike.

The workers accepted the management concessions, including a half-month bonus, at a meeting today.

The concession proposal was received by the Strike Committee too late to call off the strike. The banners proclaimed the victory of the workers.—United Press.

The British Foreign Office said that the first session would be held there at about 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Sir Winston is expected to argue like this, the sources said: The West must know without much further delay where it stands in relation to the Soviet. Every effort must therefore be made to bring the Russians to the conference table, not to appease them but to force them to lay their cards on the table.

The West should, therefore, put aside pure prestige considerations and make it quite clear to both the Kremlin leaders and world public opinion that it is dead serious in its desire to consider the chances for a settlement.

If Russia refuses after such an approach to hear, then the time has come for the West to re-think and bring its cold war policy and strategy up to date, taking into account the Soviet H-Bomb.

The West would then have to harness all available resources and enlist the support of the entire free world in a new defence effort.

The sources said that Sir Winston hoped that if Russia comes to the conference table the West could establish more clearly whether there are prospects for a settlement.

RUSSIAN SECURITY
He believes the West should make it clear that it is concerned about Russian security as part of a world peace plan to safeguard all nations against any aggression.

Sir Winston is reported to believe that Moscow would find it difficult to ignore such an approach if it is made free from polemics and threats. But he is believed to be not too hopeful that Russia will make things easy or be ready for a settlement immediately. But the sources said he feels that the attempt must be made by the West.

The sources said that Sir Winston believes that Germany and Austria should be the touchstones of any understanding. But he would also be inclined to review other broader issues which are responsible for the current international tensions.

Sir Winston is firm that there must be no appeasement at the expense of anybody, least of all Germany, as a price for a modus vivendi, the sources stressed.

TOP OF AGENDA
These problems will top the agenda of the Western Big Three Foreign Ministers' this week-end. They will be matched in importance only by the question of a Korean settlement.

The Big Three are to approve at their first meeting at the Foreign Office tomorrow the note to Russia. It again asks for a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting. It will probably be sent to Moscow later tomorrow in order not to waste time.

Trieste will play an important part in the discussions. Unofficial suggestions indicated the possibility of a delay in the withdrawal of the Anglo-American forces from zone A until the situation is settled in the area.—United Press.

Deny 14 Charges, Admit Five

Panama, Oct. 16.

The United Nations denied 14 Communist charges of minor aircraft base violations today but admitted five similar charges.

Col. E. W. Colford, UN Armistice secretary, admitted five Red allegations that Allied aircraft illegally flew over the zone into Communist territory, but he denied 14 like charges.—United Press.

C-in-C Watches Sicily Manoeuvres



General Richieri, Commander-in-Chief Sicilian Zone, observes progress during the autumn manoeuvres of the Italian Army, Navy and Air Forces near Trapani, Sicily.—London Express.

Russian Demand Called A Propaganda Device

New York, Oct. 15.

The United States declared in the United Nations Security Council today that the Soviet demand for a debate on Trieste was only "another propaganda device for the purpose of making as much trouble as possible."

The United States' delegate, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, declared that the Soviet proposal that the Council appoint Colonel Hermann Fluckinger, of Switzerland, as Governor of Trieste was "not a serious plan."

Mr. Lodge's remark came at the opening of the Council meeting which was specially requested by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet delegate.

Mr. Lodge asked for permission to speak when the President, Mr. William Borah, of Denmark, invited comments on the adoption of the agenda. By doing so, the United States delegate was able to speak before Mr. Vyshinsky.

Despite his criticism of the Soviet move, Mr. Lodge said he would not oppose the adoption of the agenda, which simply called for "appointment of a Governor of the Free Territory of Trieste."

Mr. Lodge said that the recent decision of the United States and Britain to withdraw their troops from zone A of Trieste and to hand it over to Italy was "a good faith, honest attempt to increase stability in a very important part of Europe and to lead to a lasting solution of a most vexing problem."

PLAIN AS ANYTHING

"The decision was reached after most careful and deliberate thought," added Mr. Lodge. "It is as plain as anything can be that the proposal by the Soviet Union to discuss the matter in the Security Council is not a serious plan, but, as unhappily is so often the case, is but another propaganda device introduced for the purpose of making as much trouble as possible."

"The first part of the Soviet proposal before us says that because of the American and British action, the Trieste region has been converted into a foreign military base. If this were true, and of course it is not, why did not the Soviet Union object in 1947 when the American and British troops were asked to remain? In the second part of the Soviet proposal, it is contended that the decision just announced by the United Kingdom and the United States 'is creating a threat to peace.'"

"In other words, in one place the Soviet proposal says that the presence of our troops is a threat to peace, and immediately thereafter they say that the withdrawal of our troops is a threat to peace."

"What kind of shenanigans (foolery) is that?"

Mr. Lodge said that the talk of withdrawing troops might be making the representative of the Soviet Union nervous.

"The Soviet proposal to discuss the matter in the Council is unfortunately quite on a par with statements which the representative of the Soviet Union had made all through the summer and autumn, which offer an interesting contrast with the attitude expressed by Mr. Malenkov," Mr. Lodge added.

He recalled Mr. Malenkov's statement in August that "we firmly maintain that at the present moment there is no dispute or outstanding issue which could not be settled in a peaceful way, on the basis of mutual agreement between the countries concerned."

Mr. Lodge added: "Contrast these words of the Soviet Premier with the following words recently uttered here (by Mr. Vyshinsky): 'The aggressive North Atlantic bloc; the Fascist organisations; who flex their muscles.' Mr. Dulles was characterized as the author of 'criminal plans of the enemies of peace.'"

Mr. Lodge said he hoped Mr. Vyshinsky's remarks would "steadily draw near the sentiments of Mr. Malenkov."

VYSHINSKY REPLIES

Immediately replying to Mr. Lodge, Mr. Vyshinsky declared that the events concerning Trieste "could not be ignored and that they constituted 'a threat to international peace and security.'"

He accused Mr. Lodge of going far beyond the question of consideration of the agenda. He said he would confine himself to the "irreducible minimum" to prove the "utter fallacy" of the United States delegate's remarks.

Mr. Vyshinsky said there was not even the problem of including the question on the agenda because it was already on the Council's agenda.

The events which had recently transpired in Yugoslavia were evidence that the political atmosphere had reached a state of tension, he said. Complications that had arisen in one area could not fail "to have an impact on other areas of the world."

Therefore, the claim that the Anglo-American statement expressed a desire to foster peaceful and calm relations in the area of Trieste had been refuted by the facts, he said.

"They could pass over the wave of protest throughout Yugoslavia," he added. "It was sufficient to analyse the relations between Yugoslavia and Italy to realise a clear and obvious picture which could not fail to endanger peace and security."

To regard the Soviet proposal as sheer propaganda, as a desire to produce some propagandist effect was "totally incorrect and totally out of the whole course of events," said Mr. Vyshinsky.

That charge had nothing in common with the present state of affairs.—Reuters.

MAKE APPEAL TO CIVILIANS

Nairobi, Oct. 15.

The Governor of Kenya, Sir Evelyn Baring, and the British military commander, General Sir George Erskine, tonight jointly appealed to Europeans in Kenya to provide recruits for the army and police force of the colony in the fight against Mau Mau terrorism.

The appeal was issued in the form of a communique signed by the Governor and the military commander and stressed the fact that the need to fight the Mau Mau and to guard danger positions was as imperative as ever.—France-Press.

Public Blame Atom Blast For Storms

Sydney, Oct. 15.

Householders bombarded police stations here with hundreds of calls complaining that sudden electrical storms, which swept the city late today, were the direct result of the explosion of Britain's second atomic weapon at the Woomera proving ground.

But, the weather bureau denied that the blast, which rocked the desert when the "Penny utility" weapon was exploded at 7 a.m. local time today had anything to do with the storms.

"It is quite normal—just the movement of a low pressure trough from Central Australia," they explained.

While scientists made their way cautiously into the dead "moon crater" to assess the effect of the test, two United States B-29 Superfortresses planes, loaned to make weather checks, left Adelaide for Sydney.

A spokesman of the Royal Australian Air Force said after the two planes arrived at Richmond Air Force base, near Sydney, that security regulations forbade any mention of future movements of the planes.

A despatch from Douglas Wilkie, the Melbourne Sun's correspondent at the test site, said today that as far as a layman could judge, Sir William Penney, the "brain" behind the project, "is well on the way to producing tidier, neater 'pocket' atomic weapons, relatively cheap to make and simple to use as these things go."—China Mail Special.

New Moves In Oil Dispute

London, Oct. 15.

New moves are being made by Britain and the United States to re-start the £500 million Persian oil industry.

Britain is also embarking on secret negotiations with the Persians aimed at resuming full diplomatic relations as quickly as possible.

Tonight it was announced that President Eisenhower's senior oil adviser, Mr. Herbert Hoover Jr., is on his way to Teheran for discussions with the Persians.

In both London and Washington it was emphasized that Mr. Hoover is taking no offer to the Persians. He is being sent to find out on what terms the Persians are willing to reopen Abadan.

He will call in on London on the way back from Persia to discuss the new approach with British officials.—Our Own Correspondent.

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"Sad Commentary On Conduct Of Rubber Industry"

London, Oct. 15.

Sharp criticism of the management of the rubber industry is expressed by a correspondent in a letter to the Financial Times this morning.

The correspondent, a Mr. F. C. Gibbons, writes: "After 40 years of rubber production it is a sad commentary on its management that the market valuation of its assets and potentialities is at a low ebb."

New Factory To Make Centurions

Leaders of Europe's defence forces will be present when the world's newest and best-equipped factory for producing Centurion tanks is opened by Mr. Duncan Sandys, at Leyland on Oct. 23.

The new factory, six miles from Preston, has been built by Leyland Motors Ltd., who built so many tanks during World War Two, and will be operated by them as agents for the Supply Ministry. More than 2,000 workers have been employed for 18 months on the 100-acre site, to which the Government had given top priority.

"Battle" Over The Weather

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 15. A verbal battle between Junot Pacheco, the Brazilian rainmaker, and Federal Weather Bureau officials is continuing the local press but doing little to raise the sagging spirits of a group of industrialists who have engaged Pacheco to make rain to ease the critical power shortage.

Pacheco has promised to bring rain to the important Paraita valley catchment area. The weather men are scornful. One official described Pacheco as "a quack who does not even know where clouds and rain come from, or why."

Pacheco, for his part, complains that Weather Bureau officials, metaphorically speaking, are trying to steal his thunder.

"When I announced my decision to make rain over the Paraita valley," he said, "the Weather Bureau officials, who for some weeks had been predicting fine weather, started predicting rain."

The exact date for Pacheco's rain-making in the Paraita valley, financed by a group of Brazilian industrialists and several newspapers, has not been fixed.

He is waiting for equipment from Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerais State, where it was used for an earlier experiment which also gave rise to controversy between Pacheco and Weather Bureau officials over the authorship—they call it ownership—of rains in that area.

Pacheco is confident that his experiment in the Paraita valley will be successful.

"Everyone is invited to witness one of the biggest floods of rain in history," he told the press. "But they must equip themselves with galoshes and raincoats. I emphatically decline to take any responsibility for any chills, influenza, coughing, or rheumatism which may attack these disbelievers who attend my experiment without adequate protection."

His backers, who suffer from the fact that the electricity supply to the interior of the State of Sao Paulo is cut off for 9½ hours each day, hope that he is right.—China Mail Special.

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Socialists At Margate



Two Socialist stalwarts photographed during the annual conference of the Labour Party at Margate recently. At left, sporting a cigar, is Mr. Herbert Morrison. He is having a chat with Mr. Sam Watson.—Central Press Photo.

Rum Jungle Field May Be Bigger Than Radium Hill

Darwin, Oct. 15.

The veil of secrecy shrouding the Government's Rum Jungle uranium project 68 miles south of Darwin has been partly lifted.

It is anybody's guess how much uranium lies hidden at Rum Jungle. Strict security keeps all production figures and statistics under a tightly drawn cloak of secrecy.

But some Australians feel Rum Jungle will be a bigger and better field, when completed, than the one at Radium Hill, South Australia. Radium Hill is already in the production stage.

The Federal Government, which owns and controls the £2,000,000 uranium project at Rum Jungle gave a small party of Australian newsmen a brief glimpse of the booming atmosphere at Bachelor, the railroad township which serves Rum Jungle four miles away and also at some of the actual work being done on the lush-hush scheme.

Development of Rum Jungle is a round-the-clock proposition, using the latest techniques and equipment of American, British and Australian know-how.

WARTIME AIRFIELD

Deadline for the start of uranium ore production is July 1, 1954. And the job is in the hands of private enterprise, under Government contract.

The project is in the hands of Territory Enterprises Pty., Ltd., a subsidiary of a big national mining corporation. How much it is getting from the Federal Government has not been disclosed.

At the head of the 500-man labour force on the project is Territory Enterprises manager Sydney Christie, a hawk-faced, dynamic engineer of wide experience.

He is popular with the sun-tanned workmen, clad in khaki shorts, heavy boots and old hats. Each man works a normal eight-hour shift and puts in a fair amount of over-

time—all of which boosts the weekly pay-check to as much as £40 a week (more than double the average pay for workers in Sydney and Melbourne).

Bachelor boasted the best airfield Australia had in the wide-open north during the war. Spitfires and Mustangs roared up from its runways to tackle Japanese warplanes keen to repeat their 1941 bombing of Darwin.

Today the bitumen highway from Bachelor to Darwin has been re-surfaced and its air-strips overhauled. Latest-type tropical houses are being built to house men working on the Rum Jungle field. Accommodation for married men and facilities for schooling, shopping and recreation are also under way.

Territory Enterprises has been allotted an area totalling 100 square miles. Warning signs are everywhere and passes scrutinised before anyone is allowed to enter the area.

Most of the men now working on the project are engaged in construction and diamond drilling. When production gets started next year, they will be replaced by miners, technicians and treatment-plant staff.

The enthusiasm of Rum Jungle's labour force impressed the newsmen who visited the project. "I searched in vain for an idle man," reported Douglas Lockwood of the Sydney Sun. "They all looked as though they knew where they are going and why."

"It was the first time in eight years in the Northern Territory that I had seen men running at their work," Lockwood added.—United Press.

Vietnam Congress Wants Totally Independent State

Saigon, Oct. 15.

The Vietnam National Congress decided unanimously today that Bao Dai, Head of State, should claim "total independence" from France.

The Congress will decide tomorrow the terms on which Vietnam shall remain a member of the French Union.

The National Congress also passed a resolution declaring that all previous agreements between France and Vietnam including secret treaties should be considered "null and void."

In another resolution aimed at the limitation of the absolute monarchy of the Emperor Bao Dai the Congress urged that the Crown lands should be handed over to the independent State of Vietnam.

Eighty-three delegates obtained from voting on this resolution.

Observers here were surprised at the unanimous vote for full independence.

They thought the delegates, carefully selected, would limit their demands, which would be the basis for later negotiations with the French.

Public opinion in Vietnam, running strongly in favour of complete independence, was, however, believed to have forced the decision.

The delegates called emphatically for complete independence.

and for the withdrawal of the French.

It was thought likely that tomorrow the Congress would temper its call for complete independence with resolutions in favour of a modified dominion status within the French Union, though a unanimous vote was thought to be unlikely.—Reuter.

SUGAR OUTPUT ESTIMATE

Manila, Oct. 15. Philippine sugar output for the crop year 1953-54 will reach 1,300,000 short tons, or almost 74,000 short tons over the total export and domestic sugar quotas of this country.

This estimate was made yesterday by the Government Sugar Quota Administration based on the expected production of 23 centrals throughout the country barring damage by the elements.—France-Press.

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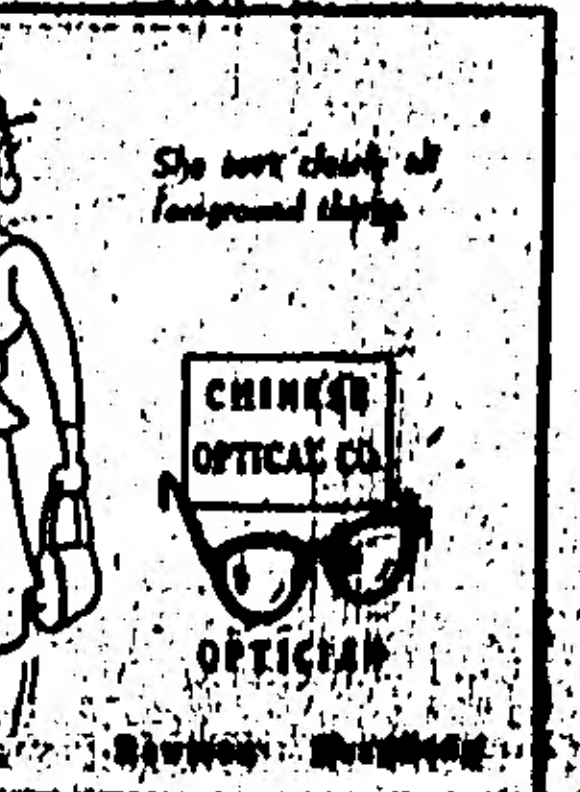
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CRITICAL THREE-POWER TALKS

Big Three Foreign Ministers Meeting In London

Conference Of Statesmen At Vital Testing Time

London, Oct. 15.

Mr John Foster Dulles, the United States Secretary of State, arrived tonight for a critical three-power conference on future Western policy towards the Soviet Union and Communist China.

Mr Dulles will also confer with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, and the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, who is expected late tonight, on the Trieste issue.

Official spokesmen have warned that "no earth shaking decisions" will be taken during the two or three-day meeting of the three statesmen opening today. But they admit that the Ministers are gathering at a vital testing time in East-West tension and in Western unity against a threat of Communist expansion.

Action On Assets Demanded

Bonn, Oct. 15.

Three leading members of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Government called today for urgent action to clarify the problem of Germany's former assets abroad.

The deputies, two Free Democrats and one Christian Democrat, made the appeal at the Congress of the Society for German Private Interests Abroad, which opened today in Munich.

Dr Karl Pfeiderer, Free Democrat, pointed out that Japan's former assets had already been returned to her, while those of Italy had been very leniently treated.

He said the accusation powers should remove their ban on negotiations between the West German Federal Government and individual States for the freeing of German assets.

At all events, Dr Pfeiderer said, action was urgently required to free smaller assets and insurance sums that had become due since the war, and also to allow Germany the right to inherit in the United States.

He called for an end to the legislation of German assets, the practice of some countries of seizing the premises of former German diplomatic missions was a "grave breach" of international law, he claimed.

Another Free Democrat, Dr Hans Wollhausen, said Switzerland's treatment of German assets was "the ideal solution." German owners had received their former rights, but repatriation demands had been satisfied and economic relations were not disrupted.

The Christian Democrat Dr Paul Leverkuehn, called for an agreement with the United States to serve as the basis for agreement with other States.

The Society has estimated German assets abroad, exclusive of patents and trademarks, at between 15,000 and 20,000 million Marks (between £1,250 million and £1,600 million). Of these, between ten and 15 per cent lie behind the "Iron Curtain",—Reuter.

One decision the "Big Three" will have to take is whether Britain and the United States should stand firm on their decision to quit Trieste next month despite President Tito's threat to march into zone A if Italian troops take over as planned.

Mr Eden, only recently recovered from a series of major operations, is acting as the host. He personally met Mr Dulles at the airport tonight.

The Ministers plan to hold two meetings daily at 1100 and 1600 GMT, but there may be separate two-sided talks—Britain and America, France and America—on the side of the main conference.

On Friday they are expected to start off by bringing up-to-date their analysis of Russian policy in the light of the recent diplomatic exchanges with Moscow. Here they are faced with a Soviet refusal to come to the conference table to discuss Germany and Austria—key world problems—except on its own terms.

The Western powers have already made big concessions to Moscow on the proposed agenda for a meeting, but the crisis of the problem is still Russian insistence on talking about German peace before there is a mutually-cleared all-German Government.

SECURITY GUARANTEES But tomorrow, the Foreign Ministers are to approve a new move to bring their opposite number in Moscow, M. Vyacheslav Molotov, to a Big Four meeting. Replying to Russia's latest note, they are expected to invite M. Molotov to a conference at Lugano, Switzerland, on or about November 9.

The draft Allied note drawn up by experts here during the past week is understood to make the first formal reference to a possible exchange of security guarantees between the West and the Soviet Union to offset fears about possible aggression from Germany.

It does not take up the Russian proposal for a five-power meeting with Communist China to discuss methods of easing world tension. But, the possibility of a meeting with representatives of the Peking Government—so far recognised only by Britain among the Big Three—will feature high in the Ministerial talks.

There are now growing indications that all three Western powers might agree to such a conference if its agenda were strictly limited in the first instance.

Mr Dulles, for whom such a step would represent a concession that would have held almost unthinkable a few months ago, is expected to tell his British and French colleagues of the conditions on which he would be bound to insist in planning a five-power meeting.

The perennial subject of the European Defence Community—still not finally approved by any of the six-member States—will come up under the heading of "European policy."

RATIFICATION ISSUE Mr Dulles and Mr Eden are expected to put some searching questions to M. Bidault about the prospects for French ratification of the 18-month-old treaty through which Germany is to provide half a million men for Allied defence.

Diplomatic quarters here are convinced that unless France shortly approves the European Army plan—which she herself conceived three years ago—Britain and the United States will exert strong pressure on Paris to accept West Germany's rearmament within the 14-nation Atlantic Pact.

Sir Winston Churchill in his speech last week as guest of speech at this country would put pressure on the French.

The Prime Minister's renewed appeal for a top-level meeting of world leaders will also come up either in the conference room itself or in the private talks which the 70-year-old Dulles and M. Bidault at his Downing Street home. There is not the slightest sign that the President is now any more prepared to consider such a meeting than he was last summer, when he turned down the idea.

DISPUTED POINT On the subject of the top-level meeting, diplomats are wondering whether M. Bidault will again take up the cudgels over the Prime Minister's statement that France refused to agree to such a conference during the July meeting of the "Big Three" in Washington.

In their talks with Sir Winston Churchill, both Mr Dulles and M. Bidault will probably raise with him his reported plan to make a direct approach to M. Georgi Malenkov, the Soviet Prime Minister, if he fails to get acceptance of his proposal for a four-power meeting.

The Prime Minister has not yet even hinted at such a move in his public utterances, but a number of people who have been in personal contact with him in recent weeks have said he has this in mind.

THE FAR EAST

Far Eastern subjects appear on Saturday's provisional agenda. They are dominated by the projected Korean political conference and the situation in Indo-China, where France, with American backing, is working up to a major offensive against the Communist rebels.

France, anxious for a settlement which would enable her to bring back to Europe the forces she needs to balance those planned for West Germany, hopes that the conference on Korea might later lead on to negotiations with the Communists on Indo-China.

The full-scale Korean conference envisaged in the armistice agreement still seems far off, and is likely to remain so unless Communist China or America shift their grounds on whether neutral nations should sit at the table, or some alternative conference is arranged.

The Big Three are due to discuss the instructions for the American representative to the preliminary conference with Communist China at Pannum-jom on October 20.

Despite this scheduled meeting with Communist China and the possibility of another contact through a conference of the Big Five, the three Western Ministers are expected to endorse their "moderation" policy

towards recognition of the Peking regime. Under this, the United States and France continue to recognise the Chinese Nationalists in Formosa and Britain promises not to press for a change in their attitude until Communist China shows genuine readiness to negotiate on outstanding problems.

TRIESTE CRISIS In terms of possible open warfare, the Trieste problem is the most urgent facing the Big Three. This is primarily an Anglo-American affair, but France, who joined the others in 1948 in advocating the return of the whole territory to Italy, is also deeply concerned.

President Tito's violent reaction to the British and American decision to withdraw from their zone and hand it over to Italy has taken London and Washington aback.

Diplomatic quarters fail to see how the two Governments could go back on their plan entirely. But, in face of Yugoslav threats to move into zone A against any Italian forces entering, some urgent rethinking is needed about putting the decision into effect.

Official quarters have not taken sympathetically President Tito's appeal for a four-power conference to discuss what he calls "the threat to peace," believing that it is unlikely that such talks would achieve any more than past conferences have done.

Mr Dulles and Mr Eden are expected to devote some time away from the main conference to talk over the latest position of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations on Britain's evacuation of her £500,000,000 debt on Suez.

THE KEY Both Britain and America regard this issue as a vital Middle East business against Communism, which must be maintained for immediate use after the 80,000 British troops quit.

Key to a settlement is still the definition of the area an attack upon which would justify an Allied return to the base. America is understood to support the British demand that Turkey be included in this "emergency" zone. Egypt has so far resisted this in the Cairo negotiations and balked at Britain's insistence that the 4,000 technicians she leaves behind to maintain the base should be in uniform.

Persia will be another Middle East issue for the Dulles-Eden talks. Both Ministers feel that the immediate Communist threat to Persia has been averted by the overthrow of the former Premier Dr Mohammed Mossadegh. But they are anxious to stabilise the new regime in Teheran by helping to put it on a sound economic basis.

ONLY WAY In the long run, this can only be done by restoring the flow of the country's vast oil supplies to world markets. Until there is a resumption of diplomatic relations between Teheran and London, the United States is bound to act as the intermediary in any negotiations to open up wells and the rusting "Abadan railway" again.

Mr Dulles is expected to give Mr Eden a full account of the fact-finding mission he sent to Teheran today under Mr Herbert Hoover, Jr.

The two-sided talks between the American Secretary of State and M. Bidault will doubtless cover the situation in French North Africa following the French deposition of the Sultan of Morocco in August.

Another topic will be the new French initiative in Indo-China, China Mail Special.

New Head Of Tribunal

Teheran, Oct. 15. General Nasrollah Moghbel has been appointed to replace General Gholam Afkhamihamad as head of the military tribunal which will try the former Iranian Premier, Dr Mohammed Mossadegh.

The change was made because the military authorities decided that, since General Afkhamihamad had taken part in the attack on Dr Mossadegh's house, he might not be impartial in the trial.

It was understood that General Moghbel will be put in charge of Iranian railways, which were put under martial law yesterday "to prevent sabotage."—France-Press.

Executioner To Forgo Fees

Cairo, Oct. 15. Sergeant Mohammed Zunkal, official Egyptian executioner, has decided to forgo his fees when hanging "traitors."

He has already hanged one former Government official, and is due to execute three more on Saturday, following their death sentence by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Zunkal, who receives 25 for each execution, announced his decision in a letter today to the Egyptian Prisons Administration, China Mail Special.

Anthony Eden At No. 10



Much thinner after his illness and operation but, on his own declaration, "fit and ready for work," the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, is shown arriving for his first Cabinet meeting after his return to London from convalescence in Greece. — Reuterphoto.

Village Bombed In Error

Bangkok, Oct. 15. Burmese aircraft crossed the Thailand border on Monday, bombing and killing two persons and wounding five others, the Thai Ministry of the Interior announced today.

The Ministry said that the aircraft, which had been strafing Nationalist Chinese guerrillas in the northern Burmese jungles, crossed the Thailand border and bombed a village in the mistaken belief that it was a guerrilla camp.

The announcement said that the Thailand Government was considering a protest to Rangoon. — France-Press.

Pontiff Protests Red Move

Vatican City, Oct. 15. The Pope today issued his first public protest at the Polish Communist Government's actions against Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, suspended Archbishop of Warsaw.

He made the protest in a message issued to all Roman Catholic Bishops in the world in preparation for next Sunday, which is devoted by the Church to prayers on Roman Catholic Missions.

The Pope's message particularly recalled "the dear glorious missions of the Far East" overrun by the Communists.

The Pope spoke of the suffering of hundreds of priests and nuns in the breaking up of missions in Communist China and other areas.

In his reference to Cardinal Wyszynski, the Pope said that the "lossing of the forces of evil" had led the Polish Government last month to suspend the Cardinal Archbishop from his functions and to force him into retirement.

"We take this opportunity to assure him once more of our paternal affection and to raise our own most sorrowful and most firm protest against this violation of the sacred rights of the Catholic Church," the Pope said.—Reuter.

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Rosenberg Said To Have Headed Radar Spy Ring

New York, Oct. 15.

Senator Joseph McCarthy said today that Julius Rosenberg, executed atom spy, headed a radar spy ring in the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, site of the Army's principal radar research activity.

The Senator said evidence that the spy ring continued after Rosenberg's execution would make it "absolutely necessary" to interview David Greenglass, now serving a prison term for involvement in the atom spy case.

Greenglass, a brother of Rosenberg's wife Ethel, who also was executed, testified for the Government that the Rosenbergs stole United States atom bomb secrets and transmitted them to the Soviet Union.

Federal authorities had indicated that the Rosenbergs would not have been executed if they had told all they knew about espionage, but they remained silent, except for protests that they were innocent.

Senator McCarthy, Republican from Wisconsin, is Chairman of the Senate Permanent Investigations Sub-Committee, which is investigating the Fort Monmouth situation.

He told reporters he would ask the Department of Justice to make immediate arrangements for some of the Sub-Committee's investigators to talk with Greenglass as soon as possible.

TOP SECRET He added that Greenglass might be called as a witness at a Sub-Committee hearing.

Earlier, Senator McCarthy said a German radar scientist, who died from a Soviet laboratory, gave reports to United States officials of top secret documents stolen from Fort Monmouth and used by Communists.

He told reporters the scientist would be called as a witness. The scientist, whom he did not identify, worked in the Soviet-controlled Paron laboratory in East Germany and fled to West Germany more than a year ago, Senator McCarthy said.—Reuter.

CHIANG'S SON IN AMERICA

Lawton, Oklahoma, Oct. 15. Lieut. General Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China, toured the United States artillery centre at Fort Sill yesterday.

General Chiang plans to go to Kansas City today, then to San Francisco. The return trip home will be made on Friday.

He came to Fort Sill after visiting military bases at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Bragg, Fort Benning and a tour of the industrial East.—United Press.

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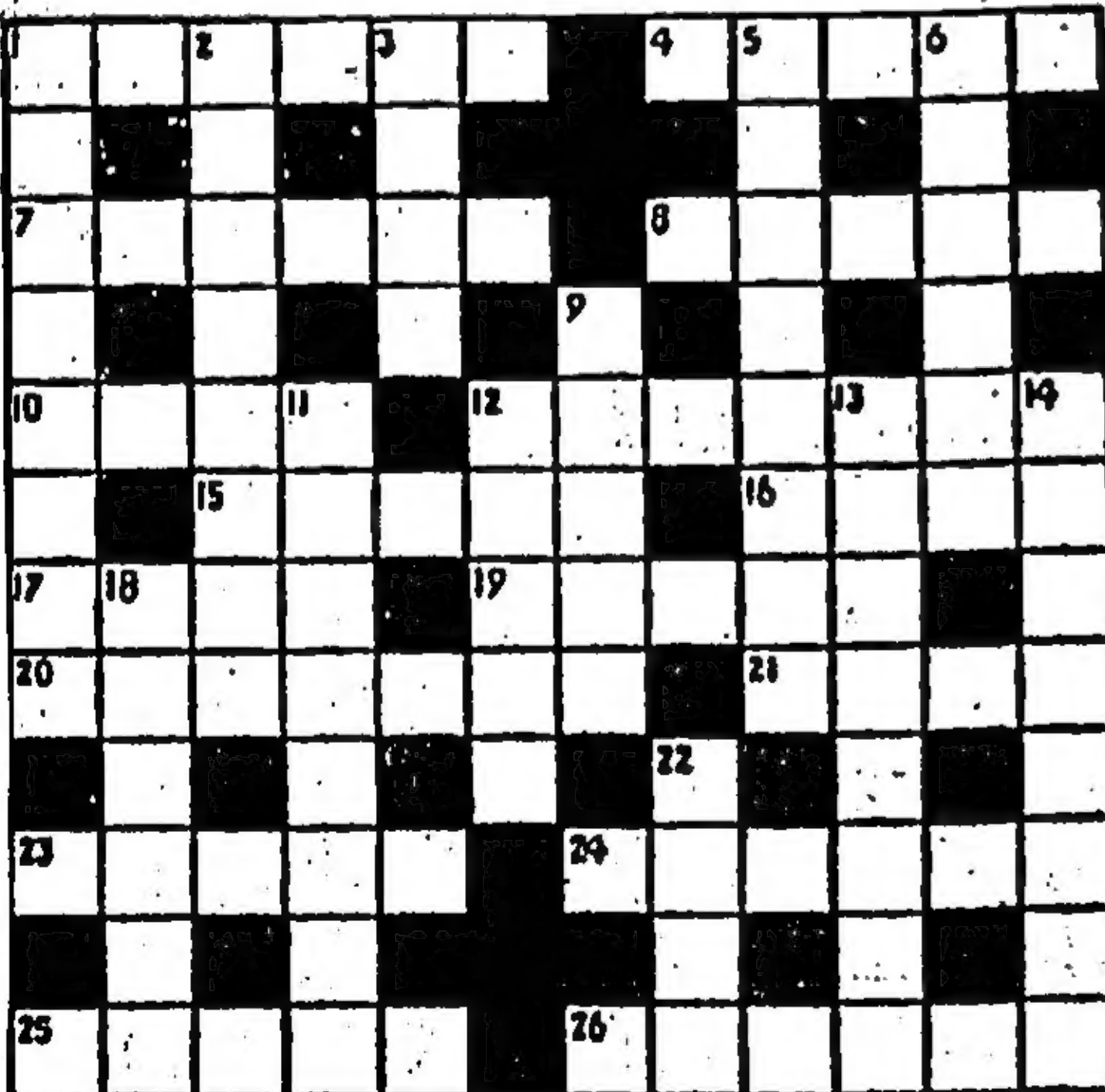
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A British Crossword Puzzle



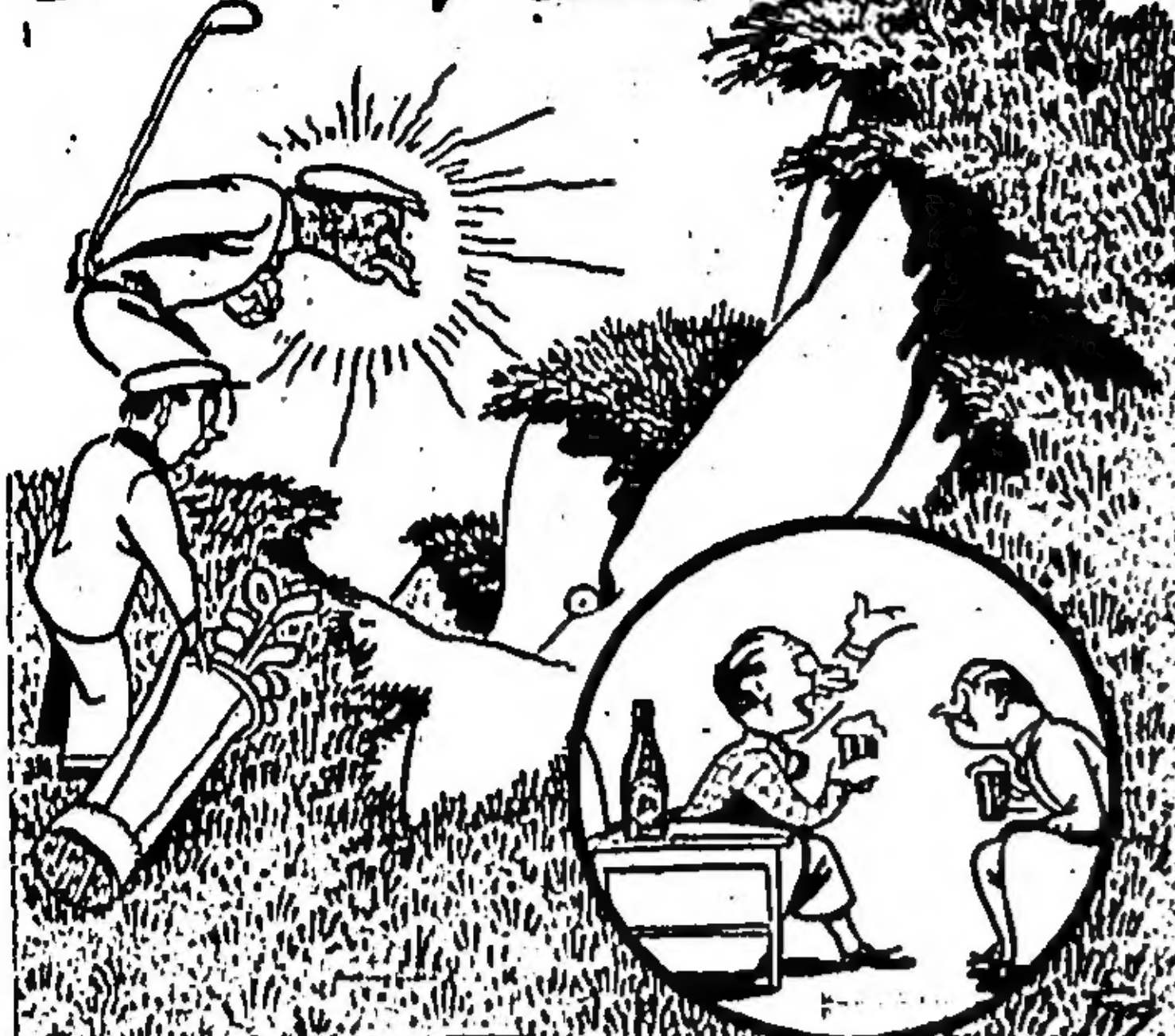
ACROSS

- Ball game (6).
- Opening (5).
- Sea-bird (6).
- Coases (8).
- Regrets (4).
- Flatter (7).
- Condition (5).
- Extent (4).
- Voice (4).
- Starts a ship (5).
- Likewise (7).
- Rip (4).
- Attempt (5).
- Territory (6).
- Fire (5).
- Fools (6).

DOWN

- Thoroughfare (4, 4).
- Struggles (8).
- Always (4).
- Peevish (8).
- Ascribe (6).
- Skilled (6).
- Fertilisation (8).
- Make reparations (5).
- Munition stores (8).
- Items of jewellery (8).
- Dilmish (8).
- Book (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD. — Across: 3. Advanced, 8. Coffee, 9. Rallying, 11. Prepares, 12. Mass, 13. Sowed, 16. Dared, 19. Root, 22. Describe, 24. Commerce, 25. Angler, 26. Blinded, 29. Down: 1. Scope, 2. Offer, 3. Averted, 4. Daze, 5. Ails, 6. Clinch, 7. Dignity, 10. Lever, 14. Water, 15. Desert, 18. Creaks, 17. Summer, 20. Sully, 21. Heavy, 22. Dead, 23. Salt.

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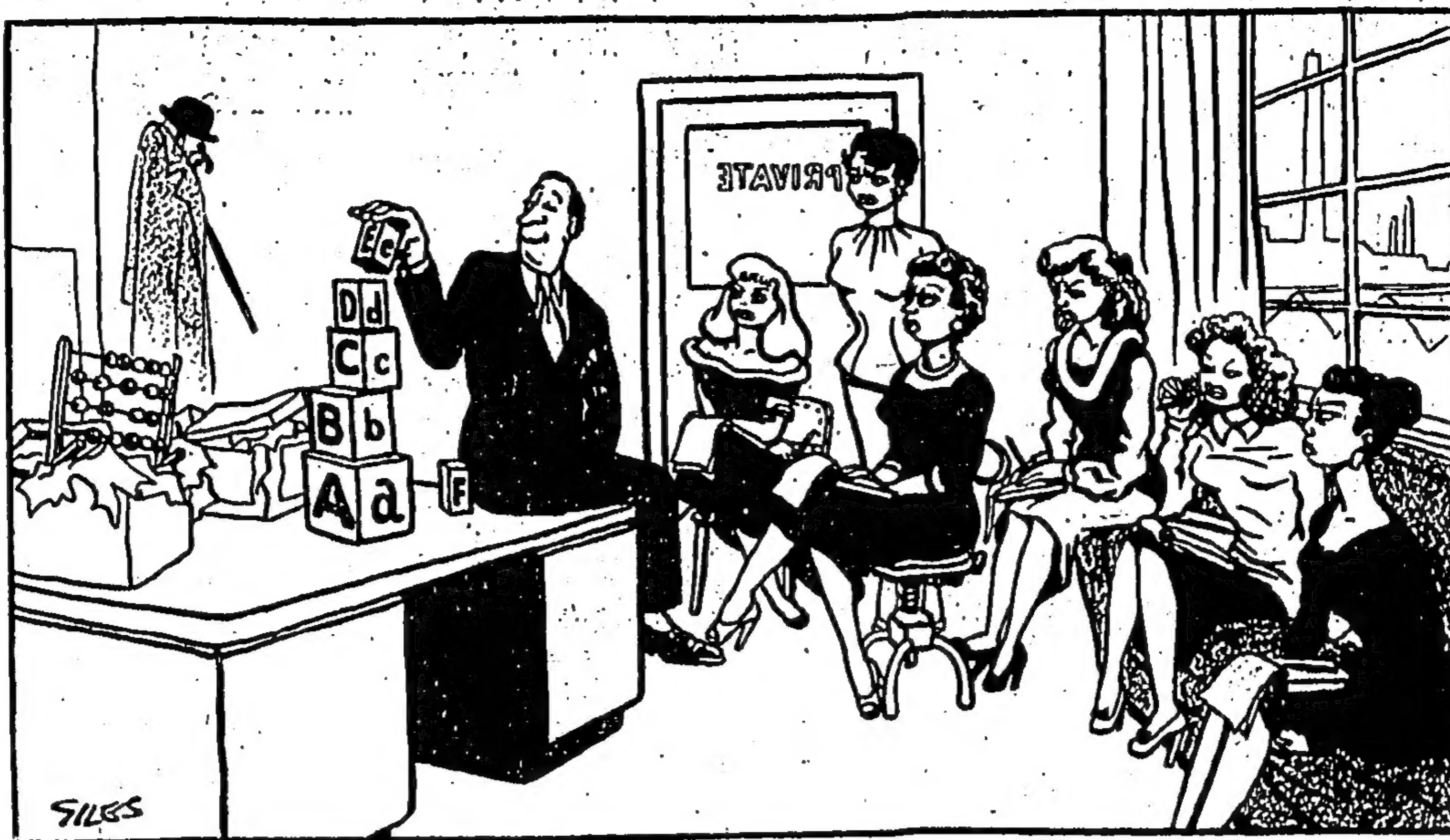
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100 A-BOMBS HAVE NOTHING ON THIS

By JAMES WICKENDEN

It begins with a whispering bass mutter, and some primeval instinct grips the scalp. The sound rises to a titanic rumbling as if the fall of a billion tons of rock were heard through a wall of cotton wool.

The wave in the earth is as clear as a stick passed under a carpet. The dust rises, the solid mountains visibly jerk; then comes the rending and thudding of falling masonry which drives a whole people to leap for safety.

This has happened recently right across the globe, from the Ionian Islands and nearby Cyprus to Fiji and New Zealand, during another of the world's periodic bursts of quaking.

Scientists at Kew Observatory near London say there is almost certainly a connection between these earthquakes, as a disturbance in one area can trigger off another nearby.

But there is no truth in the rumour that atomic explosions cause earthquakes. A hundred atom bombs set off together, say the scientists, would be a feeble compared with the giant energies harnessed beneath the earth.

Most of us know the reason for earthquakes, if we remember our school-days' explanation of the world's formation. The earth's crust is hardening and cooling, causing shrinkage and vast pressure on the centre. Such pressure maintains the core at tremendous heat and in a liquid state, like pitch.

The shrinkage also rucks up the earth's crust into mountain ranges and ocean depths. Usually along the folds there are weak lines called faults. It is here that the strains are greatest and, when the crust periodically settles along the faults, there is an earthquake.

Still Trembles

THE earth is still actively forming itself, although not so violently as millions of years ago. It still trembles, almost every minute of the day. Some continents, such as India, are still moving slightly. Malaya has risen and fallen on its foundation within the span of written history and in many countries, mountain building is not finished.

Each little tremble of the earth is known as a microseism, the shift of the crust being from less than one to about four microns. This is equal to a movement of up to one inch in ten miles.

Alterations in air pressure caused by weather systems are sufficiently powerful to cause microseisms, and approaching weather can be seen in the quiver of needles in the seismograph stations throughout the world.

Microseisms happen everywhere but earthquakes are usually centred on faults.

One of the earth's main faults runs from the Alps through south Europe and Asia Minor right across north India to

Assam, and from there southwards through Indonesia, thence eastwards to the Pacific Islands and New Zealand.

From New Zealand another fault runs north to Japan, then across the north Pacific, where it passes under the sea to meet and follow the west coast of South America.

Most earthquakes occur within the 40 degree latitudes north and south of the equator. Least affected are (Africa, Australia, Russia, Scandinavia and Canada. Malaya is near an earthquake zone but stands on a broad continental shelf which dampens their effect.

Worst Quakes

THE greatest earthquake on record is believed to have occurred in China in 1923. It extended over 40,000 square miles, burying whole towns in landslides. Around 300,000 people perished.

In the same year Tokyo had its worst-ever quake in which 30,000 were killed. The town was largely rebuilt of steel and concrete on anti-earthquake designs.

In comparison, the better known San Francisco earthquake and three-day fire of 1906 killed only 452 people. The damage was estimated at \$500 million.

But the most spectacular upheaval of the earth is the molten eruption of a volcano, which is a vent through a fault

in the earth's crust. The molten lava, however, which spouts from a volcano, does not usually come directly from the earth's core, but from a pocket set in deformed rock strata.

The molten rock in this pocket is known as magma. The worst volcanic explosions result when water seeps through cracks to the magma, whose white heat instantly turns it into super-heated steam. This pressure blows open the top of the volcano, releasing jets of magma, which then becomes known as lava.

If this process repeats itself with sufficient strength, the lava may gradually rise thousands of feet from the sea bed to form islands. This island building is constantly going on, particularly in the Pacific.

The worst known volcanic explosion was the eruption of Krakatoa in 1883. For almost a week there had been minor explosions which eventually, it is believed, opened a crack in the undersea foundations of Krakatoa—then a fair sized island—between Sumatra and Java, with animal and bird life on it.

Greatest Noise

AFTER some preliminary rumbles, the sea poured into Krakatoa's hearth, and the world heard what may have been the greatest noise since life began. It was audible 2,000 miles away across the Indian Ocean.

Most of the island, fourteen cubic miles of rock and earth, was seen by a ship's crew to rise over the horizon in an explosion which hurled it over 17 miles disintegrating it into dust, which circled the globe for three years on the upper winds, changing the colour of sunsets.

Into the 1,000ft deep cauldron left by the island, the sea rushed and boiled, and then broke outwards in giant 50-foot tidal waves which swept ships from their moorings several miles into the Sumatran jungle and drowned 38,000 villagers along the coast.

Bad Period

SCIENTISTS predict these convulsions? Is there anything in store for us during the next few months?

Earthquakes are practically impossible to predict, because their beginnings would only be visible far underground. The scientist is in the helpless position of watching the vibrating needles of his instruments, knowing that far from the stillness of his gleaming listening post, chaos is at that time crashing in ruins, and he could have done nothing to warn them.

Volcanoes are more predictable. Examination of the crust of lava in craters sometimes indicates the approach of explosions. Just now there are fairly strong indications that pressure is building up again in Vesuvius.

All the scientists can tell us about earthquakes is that they come in periods. We are in a bad period now. But where the next quake will be and when, is anybody's guess.

EVELYN IRONS goes home to a surprise

LONDON—HOW THE OLD PLACE HAS CHANGED

London. COMING back to London after nearly a year in New York, I find that the old place has changed.

The people who live in it have changed, too. They go about their streets with smiles instead of frowns. Something has happened to lift that drab and worried look which was the general wear last autumn.

After ten months of conditioning to such assumptions as "The Empire is on the slide," and "the British going hat in hand to Red China for trade" (vide the Hearst and McCormick Press), it was nice to see the accountant who deals with my income-tax lean easily back in his chair and to hear him say, "All we have to do to improve Anglo-American relations is to bring more Americans over here."

Then they would realize that our way of life is better than theirs."

MORE COMFORTABLE

THAT was another assumption that might be argued, but to me it sounded healthy. It was not an isolated statement, either, but a sign of the hearty British confidence that seems to have returned to give a vallop to those American cartoonists currently depicting John Bull with a battered top hat and sagging stomach.

British stomachs are doing a lot better than they did a year ago, and John Bull's outline is more comfortable physically as well as moralewise.

Friends will accept, rather grudgingly, tin of butter, but cans of cooked meats I bought stay unpacked because there are plenty of canned meats at the grocer's across the road.

SO CLEAN, TOO

It was a pity to miss the Coronation decorations. But how gay, bright and clean London looks even today!

The streets are swept and garlanded (After New York, the world's dirtiest city, according to novelist Edna Ferber and Mrs Wendell Willkie on their return from Europe, this strikes me with special force.)

London gardens and window boxes are ablaze with zinnias, dahlias, chrysanthemums. London housefronts sparkle white, washed of smoke and grime. Doors and window frames gleam with fresh paint.

As I write a whistling painter is slapping a yellow primer on the exterior woodwork of my eighth-floor flat. "Three good coats this time," he shouts cheerfully through the open window. "Last time they could only afford one."

The painter agrees that everything is looking up. He feels good, he says, because he is eating better. "And prices may seem high to you, but they're coping down," he says. "Prices

of clothes, now. They're a lot cheaper to what they've been." True enough. I have just bought a travel coat for 16 guineas that would have been 20 guineas last year. An almost identical coat, imported from England, is 49 dollars (plus tax, that would be about £225) in New York.

I brought back plenty of rylons, but I need not have brought them. When I tried to get them last October I scoured six stores in vain. Today the shops are full of them.

There were even changes at the surgery of the dentist where I went for the annual check-over. He has taken to wearing a surgeon's mask, and his devilish work is further assisted by a brand-new battery of electrical gadgets—an American-designed contraption made, I regret to say, not here but in Germany.

Biggest surprise of all came at the showroom where, before leaving for New York, I had my name down for four years for a small car. Anyone, they said, could get that make in, three months after ordering.

BUT, ALAS...

ALAS, there is just one thing in London which shows no sign of rejuvenation. That is the taxi. The driver of the jolting tumbrel that took me for the world's most uncomfortable ride admitted that it had been 17 years, on the road. "In this past year, London's taxis appeared to have aged even more perceptibly than I have."

Puzzle From A Holiday Isle

Did her host hope to marry Mrs Maclean?

By RENE MacCOLL

I HAD not been back in London from my summer holiday in Minorca more than a few days when the Mrs Maclean story broke, and almost before you could say Melinda there I was in the air headed back for the Balearic Islands again.

This time I was off to Majorca, where Mrs Maclean, her mother and her three small children had spent August and the first part of September.

Actual spot where the Maclean family stayed was about as far from the noisy, over-full capital of Palma as you could get—Cala Ratjada, 60 miles distant on the mountainous, lovely eastern coast.

This place C.R. is a favourite with moneyed Americans of the type who usually go to Florida in their retirement. The U.S. dollar goes a whole lot further in Majorca (servants cost three pesetas—just over sevenpence—an hour) and you can live the good life in the sunshine for mighty little by American standards.

So good is the life, indeed, that one local U.S. resident has improved on nature by building a charming swimming pool a few yards from the edge of the sea.

Golden Days

In that pool the Maclean children, Fergus, Donald, and baby Melinda, splashed happily in the golden August days.

The family, including Mrs Dunbar, Mrs Maclean's mother, stayed at the villa of widower Douglas MacKillop, MacKillop, a stocky fellow in his late thirties, who sports a brown moustache, and likes to wear rust-coloured shorts, comes from San Francisco.

In the war he was an expert in studying photo-reconnaissance pictures taken by the U.S. Air Force. Afterwards he was gun-toting chief security officer for the Marshall plan people in Paris, making sure that officials locked up their desks at night, and so on.

He was left "shocked, hurt, and bewildered" by Mrs Maclean's disappearance so soon after she had enjoyed his hospitality, he told me.

Now from this little "away-from-it-all" bathing beach, crouching happily in sun, and awakened only occasionally by the roar of luxury speedboats, I switch the scene to the interior of the crowded plane in which I am again flying back to London, by way of Barcelona and Paris.

Our old friend the Long Arm of Coincidence, rarely taps me on the shoulder, but this is what happened. I am filling in one of those official cards that one is always filling in as one flies about Europe, when the snappily dressed young man sitting beside me squints down at it and says: "René MacColl My Paris friends often talk about you. How do you do?"

Turns out he is an American named Harrison Elliott, who it any more.

runs a business in Paris, and that we have mutual friends from my days as Paris chief reporter.

We talk of this and that. The Maclean case comes up. I tell him I've just been in Majorca on it. Where was Mrs Maclean staying down there? "At the house of a chap called Douglas MacKillop," I say.

Whereupon Elliott chokes on the peach which he is in process of eating as dessert to the airline lunch, gives out a loud strangled cry, and proceeds as follows: "Douglas MacKillop! But he is one of my oldest friends. Known him for years. I come from San Francisco too."

New Romance?

"But this is extraordinary. About the last things Douglas said to my wife and me before he left Paris for Majorca last summer was 'I hope to get married while I am in Majorca.'"

"We couldn't figure that out. Douglas lost his first wife about a year ago and he was lonely. But Cala Ratjada is about the last place in the world you would go if you wanted to meet a possible new wife casually."

I can confirm that. Eligible single women down there are as rare as portraits of Malenkov. The U.S. "colony" is almost 100 per cent married couples.

"Douglas wrote me many letters, but the funny thing is that when I wrote in August asking if my wife and I could go and stay with him, he wrote back saying he was sorry but that 'his lady' her mother and her three children" would be staying. The villa would be full.

"Douglas is very fond of children. It was one of his regrets that his first marriage was childless. But that 'marriage' remark certainly has us guessing..."

So there we are. It has been stated that Mrs Maclean aimed at divorcing her husband, Donald, next spring, when he would have been away from her three years. Was there a new romance in the wind?

Very Treacly

MacKillop himself told me: "We are just good friends and I wanted to give them all a nice summer holiday."

He first got to know Mrs Maclean, he added, because her mother was a friend of his first wife....

A last memory of Majorca. I'm sitting on the terrace of my hotel toying with coffee and brandy, and enjoying the balmy air, when in troops an orchestra, tunes up, and prepares to let fly.

What are we to hear in this romantic Spanish resort, with the moonlight dappling the gently tumbling waves far below? A tempestuous gipsy flamenco? A sombre, throbbing work by the famous Spanish composer de Falla?

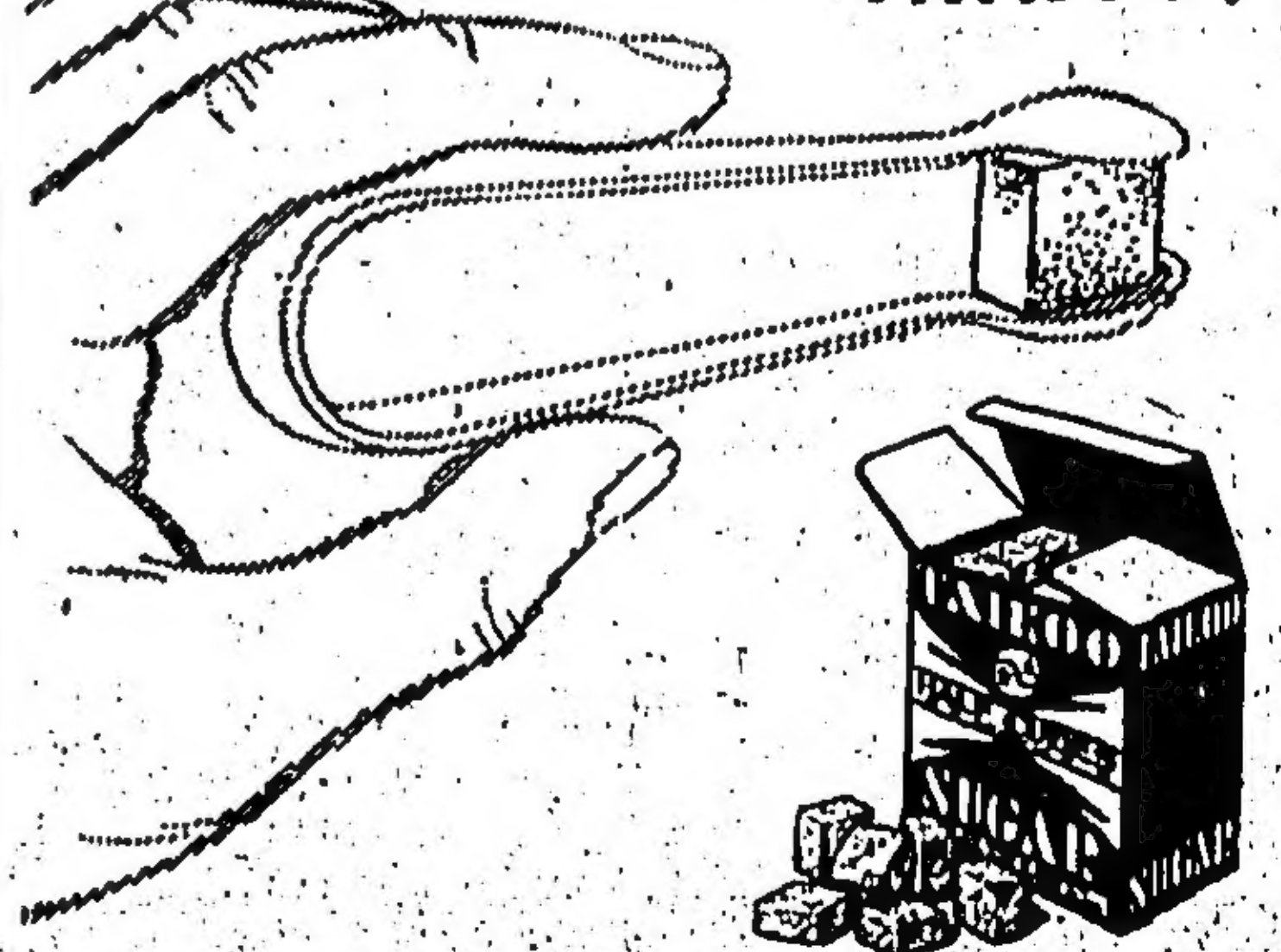
What they kicked off with was "Pale Hands I Loved Beside the about Europe, when the snappily dressed young man sitting beside me squints down at it and says: "René MacColl My Paris friends often talk about you. How do you do?"

Turns out he is an American named Harrison Elliott, who it any more.

"One Lump-or Two?"

... make sure it's

TAIKOO!



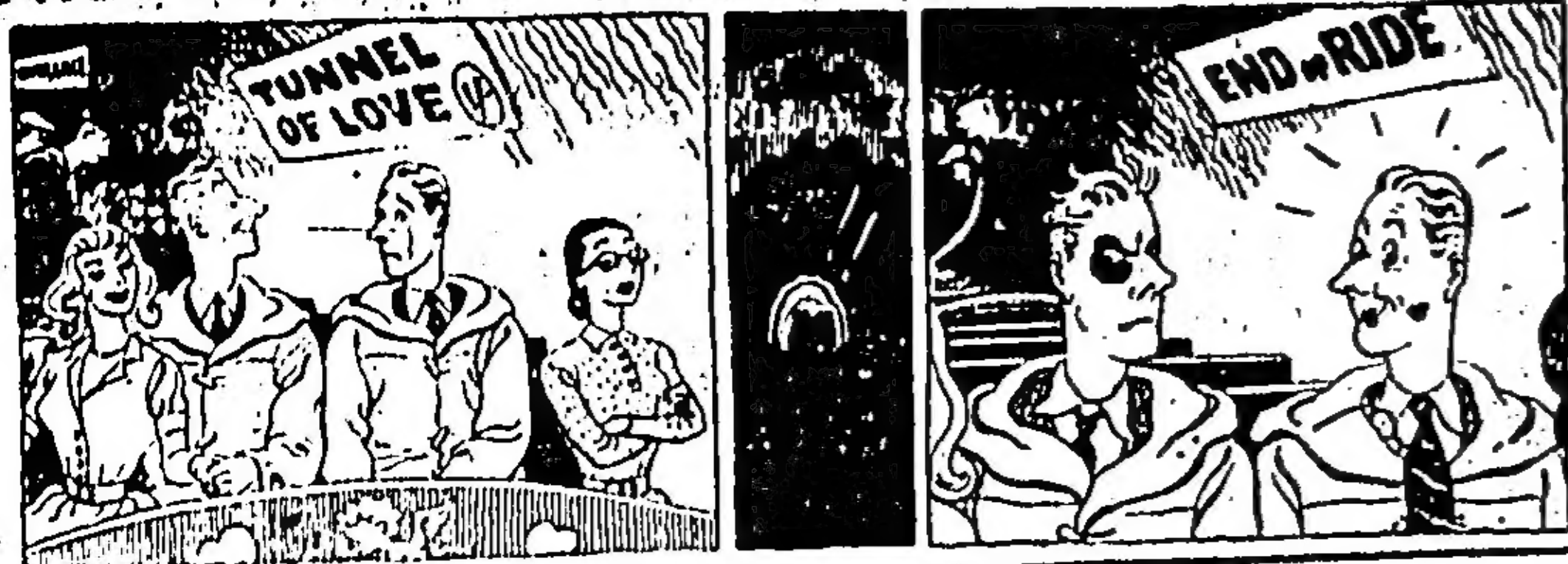
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THE DUFFLE TWINS

by DODD



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

CAPTAIN FOULGROUCH, at that moment misapprehending as Sir Gevase Fitzchamption, was rubbed of a pair of "valuable gold cuff-links" while drinking in Snippy's Bar at Cannes. In an unguarded moment, Faulgrouch confessed to a "financial" "youthful hostess" that they had cost him one and sixpence outside a public-house in Battersea. They were the pick of the tray," he said. The distinguished sea-lady at once transferred her attention to a snarling connoisseur who had all the appearance of a rather lonely financier.

A happy ending
WINDING up the case in jovial mood, Cocklecarrot awarded the custody of the money to Mr. Trifle, adding a rider that Mr. Chamewell should be allowed to have it for two weeks, in every year. "And no doubt," said the kindly old judge, "this admirable woman will see that the money is well used." Then a pretty scene was witnessed. Snippy, driver of the reluctant Chameleon towards Mrs. Trifle, who was being escorted by Cocklecarrot. The widow blushed. Each counsel gave a friendly pat to his charge, and shyly plaintiff and defendant met in a sunny embrace. A clerk of the court, an usher signed audibly. Side by side the two contestants

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Player Has Time Making Contract

By OSWALD JACOBY

THE bidding was energetic in today's hand, but not unreasonable. North really should have had slightly greater strength for his free raise to three hearts, in which case South's game contract would have been easily fulfilled. As it was, South had his work cut out for him.

West opened the king of spades and continued with the queen and then the ace of spades. South ruffed the third round of spades and deliberated carefully about his next move. The bidding made it clear that West had at least 10 cards in the black suits. Hence South could not expect either of the red suits to break reasonably. Moreover, West could not hold the ace of clubs since he had failed to open the bidding even though he had good distribution and a spade suit headed by the three top honours. On the basis of all this information, South was ready to proceed.

Declarer led the seven of hearts to dummy's queen and returned the jack of clubs to

NORTH 20	
♠ 962	
♥ Q54	
♦ A92	
♣ J1072	
WEST (1) EAST	
♠ AKQ107	♠ J54
♥ 98	♥ J983
♦ 43	♦ J1086
♣ Q9843	♣ A6
SOUTH	
♠ 83	
♥ AK1072	
♦ KQ73	
♣ K5	
Both sides vul.	
West North East South	
1♠ Pass Pass 2♥	
2♥ Pass Pass 2♥	
3♥ Pass Pass 4♥	
Pass Pass Pass	
Opening lead—♠ K	

wards the ace of clubs at once. It was obvious to him also that he was marked with this card, and returned a low trump.

South won with the ace of hearts, not wanting to risk an immediate finesse. When West showed out, the situation was, of course, clear.

South continued by taking the king and queen of diamonds and led a diamond to dummy's ace. As he had expected, the suit did not break. It was safe, however, to lead a club to the king, ruff his last diamond in dummy, and then lead from the dummy. With all hands reduced to two cards and the lead in the dummy, East's trumps were trapped underneath declarer's king-ten.

CARD SENSE

Q—The bidding has been: South West North East 1 Spade 2 Clubs 2Dmids. Pass?

A—You, South, hold: Spades A-K-J-9, Hearts Q-10-4-2, Diamonds J-2, Clubs A-Q-8. What do you do?

A—Bid three no-trump. This jump shows two probable stop-ners in the enemy's suit, balanced distribution, and about 17 or 18 points.

TODAY'S QUESTION
The bidding has been: North East South West 1 Diamond Pass 1 Heart 1 Spade Pass Pass?

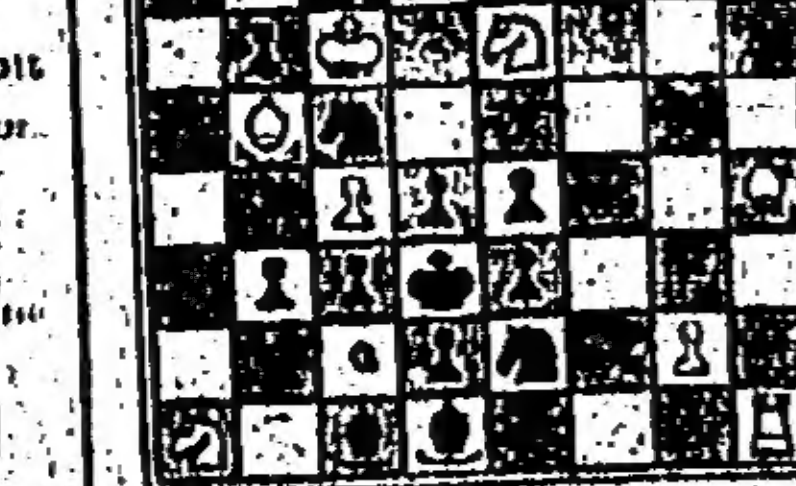
A—You, South, hold: Spades K-7-4, Hearts Q-J-7-6-3, Diamonds 6-4, Clubs Q-8-3. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHESS PROBLEM

By E. VISSEMAN

Black, 12 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play; mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. Kc1 (Q7) x P any; 2. R or B (ch, or d4, ch) mates.

Test Helps Check On Posture

By Helen Follett

EVERY girl would like to cut a pretty figure. To do that she must have a carefully fitted foundation and bra and she must maintain correct posture. That is the only way to look trim and snappy.

To be nicely harnessed, a woman should have three girdles: one for office, home or street wear, another for sports and outdoor life, a third to wear when she puts on her best clothes and faces forth for a merry evening.

The right foundation will help to promote good posture; it will be a constant reminder to stand straight. The wearer should extend when standing, sitting or walking. The chest should be lifted so breathing will be deep, air-conditioning the lower cells of the lungs. When breathing is deep, the blood

streams are active and active blood streams bring attractive colouring to the cheeks.

No movie star would ever have made the grade if she were not aware of the need for vibrant stance and graceful movements. Take a good look at your favourites when you see them on the screen. They have a light step. Some seem to float through the air.

Posture that enables you to stand with your back to a wall, touching it with heels, shoulders and head is correct standing position. After you have read this, take that position. Then walk away from the wall and see if you can hold it. That is a test.

Toes should point straight ahead, never outward; as once was considered correct. Your grandmother will tell you that is the way her grandmother walked. It was considered ladylike.

Extra Delicious Cookies

— ALICE DENHOFF —

FINE and varied as our commercial cookies are, now and again there comes an urge to do a bit of baking, especially if there are at hand recipes for easy-to-do goodies. A sure-fire way to impress the man in your life, be he boss or friend, husband or the papa of a fond daughter, is for girl friend, wife or daughter to try her fair hand with these recipes, all guaranteed failure-proof.

Fruited Coconut Macaroons are rich, this we won't deny, but they are extra good. To make about 30 macaroons, mix 2/3 c. sweetened condensed milk and 2 c. shredded coconut, and, if desired, add 1 tsp. vanilla. Add one c. either finely chopped dates, prunes or apricots. Drop mixture by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet about an inch apart. Bake at 250 F. 10 min., or until a delicate brown. Remove from pan immediately.

Easy Ginger Cookies are rich in palate appeal, and they're as easy to prepare. Just mix 2/3 c. sweetened condensed milk, 2 tsp. molasses, 3/4 c. graham cracker crumbs and 1/2

tsp. ginger. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake in moderately hot oven (375 F.) for about 15 min. Makes 12 cookies.

Here is a recipe for delicious cookies geared to fill in the chinks of your picnic basket. Good, too, for afternoon snacking or, indeed, any old time, as we have discovered. It's a magic recipe, since it can be changed six ways, and so easy that the youngsters can turn out a batch in nothing flat.

Six Variations

To begin with, mix 1 1/3 c. (15 oz. tin) sweetened condensed milk and 1/2 c. peanut butter. Then add any one of the following ingredients: 3 c. raisins, 2 c. corn flakes, 3 c. shredded coconut, 2 c. bran flakes, or 2 c. chopped nuts. Drop by spoonfuls on greased baking sheet. Bake at 375 F. 15 min., or until brown. Remove from pan at once. Cool the cookies on a rack and if packing, place in box with plenty of waxed paper wadded around them. Recipe makes about 30 cookies.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Mother's Wash Goes Travelling

—Helped by the Wind, the Clothes Went Flying!—

By MAX TRELL

MOTHER had just finished hanging out the clothes. Knarf, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, sat down in the shade of the Oak Tree. The clothesline was attacked to a hook high up on the trunk of the tree.

From where Knarf sat, he could see all the clothes dangling from the line. Then the wind began to blow and the clothes began to sway, and suddenly Knarf heard some strange voices. The pieces of clothes were talking to each other.

"It's wonderful to be out-of-doors in the sunshine," the tablecloth remarked to the napkins who were hanging next to it.

Answered in Chorus
"It certainly is!" answered the napkins in chorus (there were six of them). "We've been indoors long enough. No one ever takes us outside."

"I don't see what you're complaining about," several other voices piped up. "We're outdoors much too much! Sometimes we get wet through and through!"

Knarf looked up and saw that it was the socks and the stockings that were talking.

The wind was blowing harder now. "You know," said the shirt, "I don't like this idea of being hung out on the line at all. I feel like going somewhere."

With that, the shirt gave a strong tug. "Let go!" he yelled. "Who's holding my arms?"

WHAT'S HIS LINE?
MOSES ANTON
He arranges the letters to spell his occupation.
(Solution on Page 10)

Rupert and Ozzie—30



After writing some directions for himself on a piece of paper, Mr. Mod shuffled down a long corridor. "Oo, look at all these doors," cries Rupert. "And what are all these exciting names?" But Mr. Mod says: nothing, until he sees the word: Newwood on one of the boards. Then he clicks the door open. "There you are, in you go, little bear. This is a quick one to Newwood like you." It looks awfully dark. Where's the train? whispers Rupert. "Go on in," says the mouse. "Don't be afraid."

AUTUMN WEEK-END

In the country

TO FACE the Autumn winds, the clothes you pack in your week-end bag for those few days in the country must be warm... but not too warm. For the lucky ones planning a trip to the country, artist Rix suggests these outfits.



1.—A country suit in houndstooth check wool with velvet collar, cuffs and pocket flaps, with extra pleated skirt.
2.—A jersey-de-luxe dress with an unusual neckline.
3.—See 1.
4.—This country "must" in colours soft and loud, close-knit wool.

London Express Service.

Painting A Natural Medium For Children

By GAY PAULEY

ONE way to keep Junior from marking up the walls with crayon and pencil is to give him brushes and poster paints instead.

Then, according to one art authority, add plenty of paper for the child to work with, and you might find a talented small artist in the family.

Victor D'Amico, head of the education department for the Museum of Modern Art, New York, says a child can start work with brushes and poster paints, or modelling clay, as early as the age of two.

And you don't need to worry about him defacing walls or kitchen cabinets with his crude art—if you provide the proper materials.

"Children are not mischievous," said D'Amico. "When we first started classes for them at the Museum, we thought, 'Oh, oh, here's where the wreckage starts.' But it turned out the adults were the culprit—licking chewing gum on sculpture and such."

Natural Creativeness
D'Amico, a dark-haired pleasant man who has been teaching art to children for 27 years, is all for starting youngsters painting, right at home, and before they ever reach kindergarten.

"Painting is the one natural medium for them," he said. "Children are born creative. Something some educators just recently realized. Painting is the one medium in which they can use their wonderful imaginations, without interference from adults."

Sometimes, D'Amico said, parents don't understand this natural creativeness of small folks.

The child draws, and mama suspects immediately there's a great artist in the making. "So," said D'Amico, "understandably, she starts pushing the child, instead of treating the painting as normal. The minute a child is pushed beyond his age level, he no longer is himself. He doesn't know what is expected of him, so he starts imitating."

D'Amico said the Museum gets parents seeking art scholarships for their children—coming in with samples to show their talent.

No Finger Paints
"Then, it's usually something an adult—parent or school teacher—told 'em to do," he complained. These children often are the least creative.

"The child's painting, when done without prompting from grown-ups, represents his impressions, his emotions. Most adults do not have the same free approach. They go to their conventions, can't get over the fear of what others will think."

He has some advice to the parent who suspects her child has talent: encourage him to use it, but don't push him. If, as he grows older, he continues to paint, then take him to a good art school where his creative ability can be cultivated properly. D'Amico is opposed to starting the small child with finger paints or crayons.

Finger paints, he said, lack colour and variety, confine the child's creativeness. Clay is better for the small child.

Crayons are "hard and tight," he said. "Using them, a child tightens his jaw. Children want big, splashy materials... like to work in large spaces."

He suggested a large square of oilcloth, newspaper, or even newspaper for the small child and his poster paints.

Just Arrived—
MORE ADVENTURES OF RUPERT
\$5

DUMB BELLS

AND BY THE WAY, I HAVE A FEW IDIOSYNCRASIES
YES, MA'AM, I'LL SEE THAT THEY ARE CAREFULLY PUSTED

1. Measure of headgear? (a)
2. A common situation. (7)
3. Convert time to suit. (4)
4. Maritally he goes with... (a)
5. Across and... (a)
6. A... (a)
7. A... (a)
8. A... (a)
9. A... (a)
10. A... (a)
11. A... (a)
12. A... (a)
13. A... (a)
14. A... (a)
15. A... (a)
16. A... (a)
17. A... (a)
18. A... (a)
19. A... (a)
20. A... (a)
21. A... (a)
22. A... (a)
23. A... (a)
24. A... (a)
25. A... (a)

SOLUTION TO CHECK YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

RETURN OF A WANDERER— CRICKET 15 YEARS AGO AND THE GAME TODAY

By C. L. R. JAMES

I played cricket uninterruptedly in the West Indies from the time I was four until 1932, when I came to England. Here I spent the summers reporting county and international matches, first for the "Manchester Guardian" and later for the "Glasgow Herald."

From the time I learnt to read I read everything on cricket I could put my hands on. I had played cricket for many years with international cricketers, and knew some of them intimately. Then in 1938 I went to the United States and my long and close association with cricket was broken—I did not see a cricket match for fifteen years.

I returned to England in the middle of the summer and have seen much of the Leeds Test on television, the Oval Test in the flesh, and a number of county matches. I have devoured Wisden for the years between. How does the game look after this long interval?

The most startling new feature is the routine leg-side slip field for fast bowlers. I had never seen this before, and I am immensely impressed with it. I say this because in the old days many an innings did not end to the slips, a single ball swinging away. But almost every batsman I have seen play this strange attack has made one or more strokey strokes through these leg-side fielders or played at balls at which, it seemed, he did not want to play.

DIFFERENCE IN BATTING

It is batting, however, which has undergone a revolution.

PEGASUS TO PLAY HERE

Pegasus, English Amateur Cup holders, are coming to Hongkong. Mr. J. Skinner, Chairman of the Hongkong Football Association, has received a letter from Dr. H. W. Thompson, secretary of Pegasus, officially confirming the tour.

The party will leave England on Sunday, December 27 and arrive in Hongkong on December 30. They will play football matches here on January 1 and 3 and a cricket match on January 5. Then they leave for England on January 7.

Pegasus have a short but brilliant history. They were formed in 1948 from Oxford and Cambridge Universities to foster interest in top class amateur soccer in the Varieties and schools. In the past five years they have twice won the coveted Amateur Cup at Wembley.

THE RECORD

For the statisticians their record reads:

1948-9: Reached last eight of FA Amateur Cup.

1949-50: Won Oxfordshire Senior Cup.

1950-51: Won FA Amateur Cup.

1951-52: Won AFA Invitation Cup.

1952-53: Won FA Amateur Cup.

Pegasus have provided England with 11 amateur internationals in five years. Five players have represented England in the Olympic games at Helsinki. Four of the team have played for England in the past 10 months.

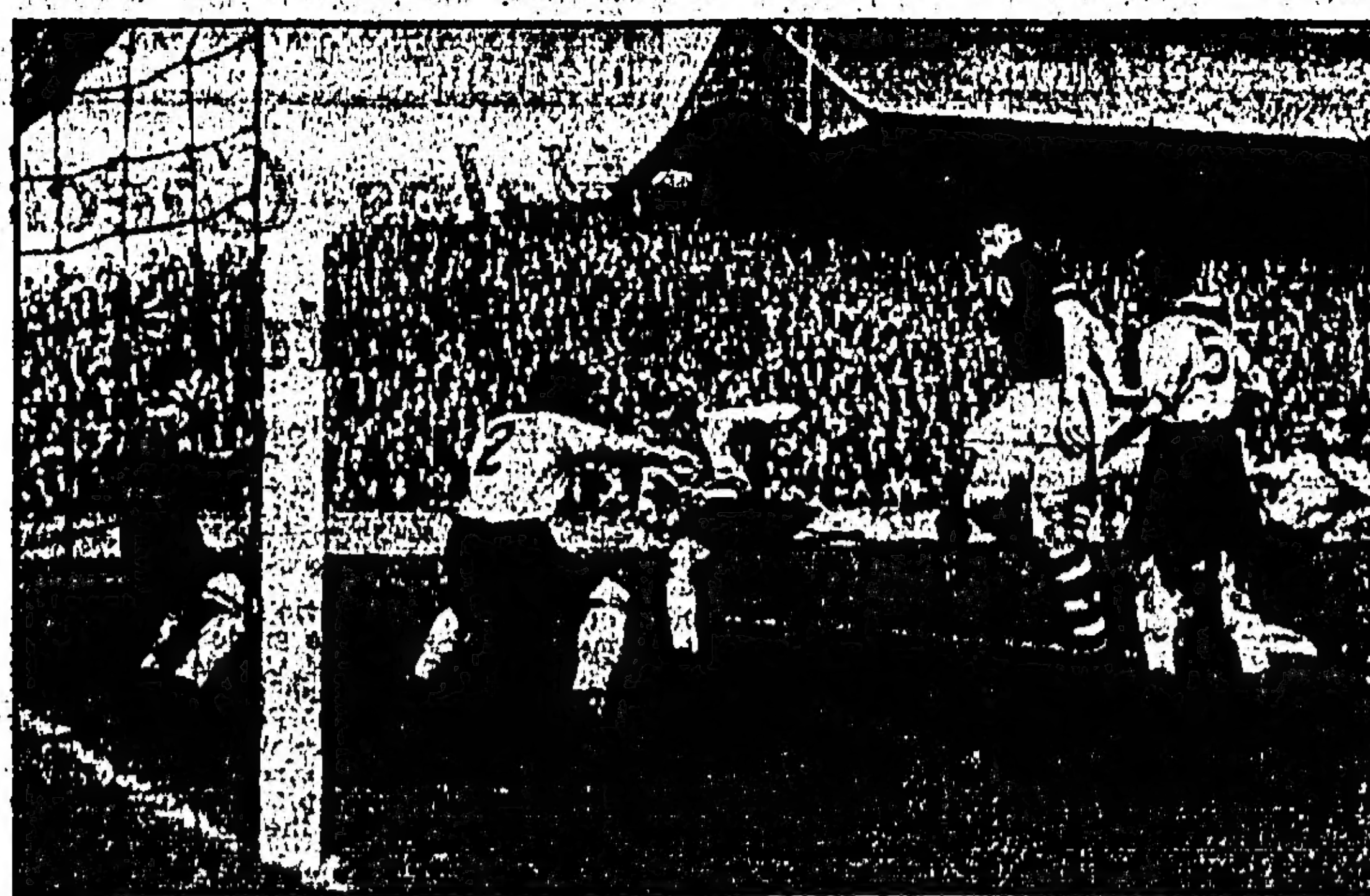
HKFC TEAMS

The following will represent their respective teams in coming League games:

1st Division v Eastern on Monday at 5.30 p.m. at HKFC—Taylor, Armstrong, Elbow, A. C. McDonald, Fyfe, Phipps, Davidson, Miller, Keane, Sutherland, Pickering, reserves: Wake, Leachley.
2nd Division v Eastern tomorrow at 5.30 p.m. at Causeway Bay—Gordon, Jones, Deigan, Poynton, Wake, Barker, reserves: Dentlie, Locke, Cockburn, Holmes.



MILLWALL v. BRIGHTON AT THE DEN



Gill, Brighton goalkeeper, waits expectantly in his goal as a scrimmage goes on in the Brighton goalmouth. No 2 is Tennant, Brighton right-back and No. 6 is South, Brighton centre-half. In the centre (dark shirt) is Monkhouse, Millwall centre-forward. Brighton won the match 2-0.

Improve Soccer To Stop The Slump

Says HAROLD MAYES

London. How the directors of Soccer clubs bleated about Cup Final television and broadcasting and its effect on gates at League games for some of those end-of-the-season "don't-matter" matches last April.

How they hollered when, at the Football League annual meeting in June, President Arthur Drewry told them that attendances last season had dropped by 1,865,900.

Well, the slump continues, and nobody is saying much about it at the moment, because they haven't yet thought up anything on which they can pin it.

ALL-ROUND DECLINE

Of that near two million slide last season, 1,370,535 was registered in the Second Division. The red light was certainly shining. Well, it's still shining, and before the season ends it could be even more dazzling than the fund-raising floodlights to which so many of the clubs are resorting.

A spot check on the gates of the majority of Second Division

clubs shows that in a couple of cases the figures are up, and in a couple of others it's about on a par with last term.

But the remainder show further decline, in some cases with a hefty wallop. Look at these figures, which tell the story of the average drop. Fulham 6,000, Plymouth Argyle 8,000, Notts County 11,000, Hull City 11,000.

Should you imagine it's because these clubs have been doing badly, look at these Lincoln City 5,000, down—and they're doing well. So are Leicester City and Rotherham, but they show drops of 2,000.

And Nottingham Forest, with ideas of promotion, are light by some 6,000 per match.

VALUE FOR MONEY

First and Third Divisions also have decreased figures, although in neither case is the appearance so bad as it is with the second.

Well, they can't blame outside sources, and so, for once, the clubs have to face up to the fact that the problem is one which they, and they alone, can solve.

The last thing they'll be likely to admit is that the standard of football is the reason, but many of them have to realise, and quickly, that unless they make sure that their players give first priority to their main function, that of really entertaining the paying public, the figures when the League President reads his party piece next June will cause even longer faces.

Clamour for points at all costs did in the early post-war years draw the crowds. Now, value-for-money is the foremost thought of the man who makes the turnstile click, and unless there's an upward trend in the general standard of play... well, they just won't click so often.

REFEREES KICK

Did you know that your old friend the Soccer referee, the man who gets none of the praise when he does a good job and all the kicks when he does a bad one, has no right to appeal to an independent tribunal when something goes wrong?

Well, a referee recently removed from the county list by Kent FA appealed to the Football Association along with the usual appeal fee of £10. It was returned to him with a letter stating that the FA had been in touch with the county FA and it had been decided there were no grounds for appeal. And in any case, it added, the FA had no panel to which referees could appeal.

So his only chance would be to appeal to the panel which originally heard the case.

No wonder the Referees' Association are taking up the matter strongly on the grounds that a referee, just like a player or a club official, should have the opportunity of taking his case to an independent authority.

Lucy Now Sets His Sights On A Dane

By GEORGE WHITING

Message to Jorgen Johansen, of Copenhagen: "Come at once. Joe Lucy, Britain's new Lightweight Champion, would like to black your eye for reasonable money and relieve you of your European title."

Right-foot-forward Lucy, having outstayed and outpointed a lacerated Tommy McGovern at Empress Hall, Earls Court, is taking a few weeks off while his manager, Jimmy Wicks, looks for business.

First, he would like to accommodate Johansen, preferably in London. If the Dane finds the idea unacceptable, Wicks will consider again, an offer to fight Tony Habib, Champion of South Africa, in Johannesburg.

They could call it an Empire title bout. With no international control over such matters, nobody could argue to any purpose.

NOT EASY

Lucy, 23-year-old successor to the dynasty of Matt Wells, Freddie Welsh, Harry Mason, Harry Mizler, Kid Berg and Eric Boon, beat McGovern clearly, but not without difficulty.

Indeed, it was McGovern from whom we saw, in the first few rounds, the adroit lead, the expert counter, and the swift right-handers that

are supposed to confound all "southpaws."

At this stage, it was Lucy who swung with rather more vigour than direction.

TIME ON HIS SIDE

But, with six years on his side, the new Champion from Mile End could afford to wait.

The first of five ugly cuts appeared under McGovern's left eye in the fifth round, and from this point the younger man turned on the pressure that wins the points. My totals were 73½ for Lucy; 72½ for McGovern.

Incidentally the cuts—three round McGovern's right eye, and two round the left—were brought about by legitimate punches, and not, as so often happens, by surreptitious use of the head.

(London Express Service)

MISS CHADWICK THROUGH WITH SWIMMING

London, Oct. 15.

The champion swimmer, Florence Chadwick, said tonight that she was through with swimming except as an exercise and planned to take up golf and tennis.

Miss Chadwick arrived here tonight by air from Beirut, Lebanon, on her way back to California after record swims of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Earlier, she had set records for the Straits of Gibraltar swim and the England to France swim across the English Channel.

United Press.

RUGBY TEAMS

The following will represent the HKFC in two rugby matches tomorrow:

Club 1st XV v Royal Navy at 5.30 p.m. at HKFC—Taylor, Armstrong, Elbow, A. C. McDonald, Fyfe, Phipps, Davidson, Miller, Keane, Sutherland, Pickering, reserves: Wake, Leachley.
Club 2nd XV v R. G. Lord Forces at 7.30 p.m. at HKFC—Taylor, Armstrong, Elbow, A. C. McDonald, Fyfe, Phipps, Davidson, Miller, Keane, Sutherland, Pickering, reserves: Wake, Leachley.

WEAKER FIELDING

The fielding as I have seen it is more flashy in the pick-up and return than it used to be, but the catching seems pretty bad in comparison with the old standards as I remember them, and this does not exclude the Australians in the Oval Test.

SPORTS ROUND-UP

5,000,000 WORDS COVERED THE TEST SERIES

The soul-stirring events which led to England recapturing the Ashes this summer made bigger news than any previous cricket tour.

Post Office Cable and Wireless services alone transmitted 2,625,628 words of cricket reports overseas, at a cost of over £11,000. Including news agency dispatches, coverage for the tour reached nearly five million words.

Australia were the biggest customers, but a large proportion was distributed in different parts of the Commonwealth, to the West Indies, Hongkong, Malaya, Pakistan, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, and South Africa.

PIRIE'S PILGRIMAGE

Gordon Pirie, Britain's answer to Emil Zatopek, is going to Germany this week to meet the man behind his success, trainer Waldemar Gerschler.

It will be the first time the two have met in 24 months. The last occasion was at the Olympic Games in Helsinki.

They keep in touch by correspondence. The postman regularly delivers packages to Gordon's home in Surrey containing detailed training schedules.

TOUGHEST TEST

Jack Hobbs, young British heavyweight boxer, faces the toughest test of his come-back campaign at Empress Hall when he meets Spanish Champion Jose Gonzalez.

Gonzalez has been defeated only once in three years, and has since avenged the setback. But Hobbs of the devastating punch is not worried. His dynamite fists have been putting away opponents like nappies. The last one, Bog Andrews, was dispatched from the scene of battle in just fifty seconds, including the count.

FRENCH APPRECIATION

Tommy Hamner, diminutive Tottenham inside-left, is unable to gain a regular place in the Spurs' first team, but French players rate him better than any player in their own country. This was the opinion reached by the crack Racing Club de Paris side after they had beaten Bolton 5-3 at Tottenham.

The players even thought Hamner trickier than their own Yesso Amaldi, who collects £50 per week for his ball juggling.

Hamner's weekly wage? Fifteen pounds, and, not being a first team member, he cannot even qualify for the £2 winning bonus. Talent money for reserve fixtures is £1 a win.

SEK FLURES TO FILL

Tony Leadley and Nick Wallis are the only members of this year's winning Boat Race crew who will be available to row for Cambridge next year.

Leadley rowed No. 5 with Wallis at bow in the crew which easily beat Oxford in March.

Murray King, No. 7, is still at the University, but will not be available owing to veterinary studies. This leaves rowing President Leadley six places to fill and a coxswain to find.

He will have good material to work on, however, including Olympic sculler P. A. Brunat, and de Bois from Harvard.

The race next March will be the 100th of the series, and a dinner is to be held to which rowing blues of both Universities will be invited.

MINIATURE "WORLD CUP"

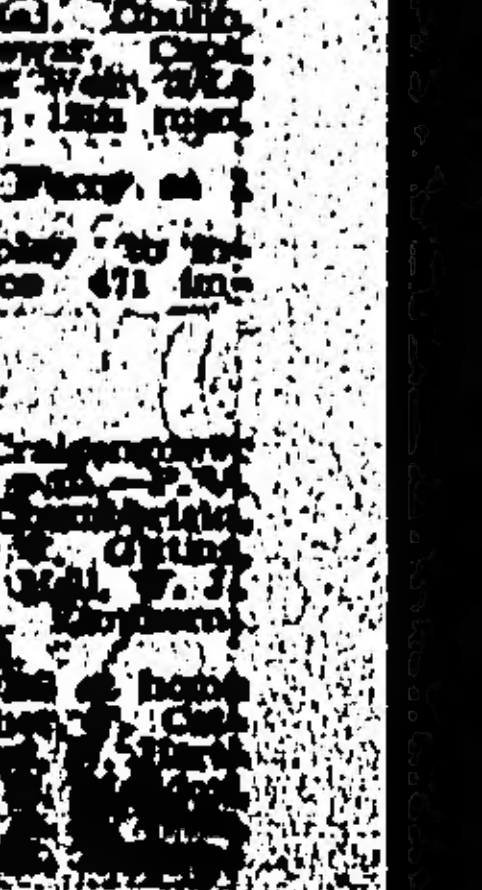
England and five European countries are to stage a miniature "World Cup" tournament. The tournament will be for 11 teams comprised of players between eighteen and twenty-two who have not played in more than one international match.

The other countries taking part are Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. They meet in London later this month to arrange the fixtures.

Discount these stories about giant-striding Arthur Wint returning to the track. At the

THE GAMBOLS

by Barry Appleby



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S. "PATROCCLUS"	14th Oct.	17th Oct.		17th Nov.	
S. "ANTIOCHUS"	14th Oct.	—		22nd Nov.	
S. "CYCLOPS"	14th Oct.	—		29th Nov.	
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Mr S. R. Pawley, Daily Telegraph foreign news editor, contended today that there seemed little prospect of welding the Arab States into a "Middle East NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation)."

Mr. Pawley, who returned recently from a tour of the Middle East, added: "Apart from their common hatred of Israel and unanimity in press and radio vilification of the Western Powers for 'support of Israel,' French colonialism in North Africa and British imperialism in Egypt, the Arab countries are united from unity—economic, political and military—than ever before."

Israel's armed forces number 50,000 well-trained and well-equipped men. Equally well-trained reserves could double that number in a matter of hours.

"Hated of the Jews, so far from diminishing as the actual fighting recedes into the past, grows fiercer and becomes a personal emotion to every Arab, fanned as it is by border incidents, which appear to be initiated equally from both sides of the ill-defined frontier.

GROWING APART

"Yet for all this 'unity in enmity,' the Arab countries grow farther and farther apart from

The German Reich's eagle is back in the Bonn Parliament.

In the flurry-of-television campaign, he looked down on the opening Session of West Germany's new 487-strong Bundestag (Lower House) which convened for the first time since Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's smashing election victory on September 6.

The eagle—traditional symbol of the Prussian kingdom and the Kaiser's and Hitler's Reich—has replaced the coats of arms of the nine German Federal States which lined the wall behind the speaker's rostrum

Mr. Hawley continued: "All these countries rightly fear a sudden upsurge of Communism within their borders. Yet, with Egypt, the fourth member of the Arab League, and Iraq, and Israel, they all look inward to the Israeli enemy, and appear to have no time for the apparently more important task of uniting." "Hence, the difficulty of producing the unity necessary for a

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S.S. "PELEUS"

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE

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Homewards	Sails	For
"SINGAPORE"	25th October	Singapore, Penang, Port

"SIRDIHANA" due 19th Oct. from Japan
sails 21st Oct. for Singapore, Penang,
Bangkok & Calcutta
"ANKING" due 4th Nov. from Singapore

"OBRA" due 10th Oct. from Japan
sails 10th Oct. for Singapore, Colombo,
Bombay, Karachi,
Kuwait, Khairatabad,
Barrak & other ports.

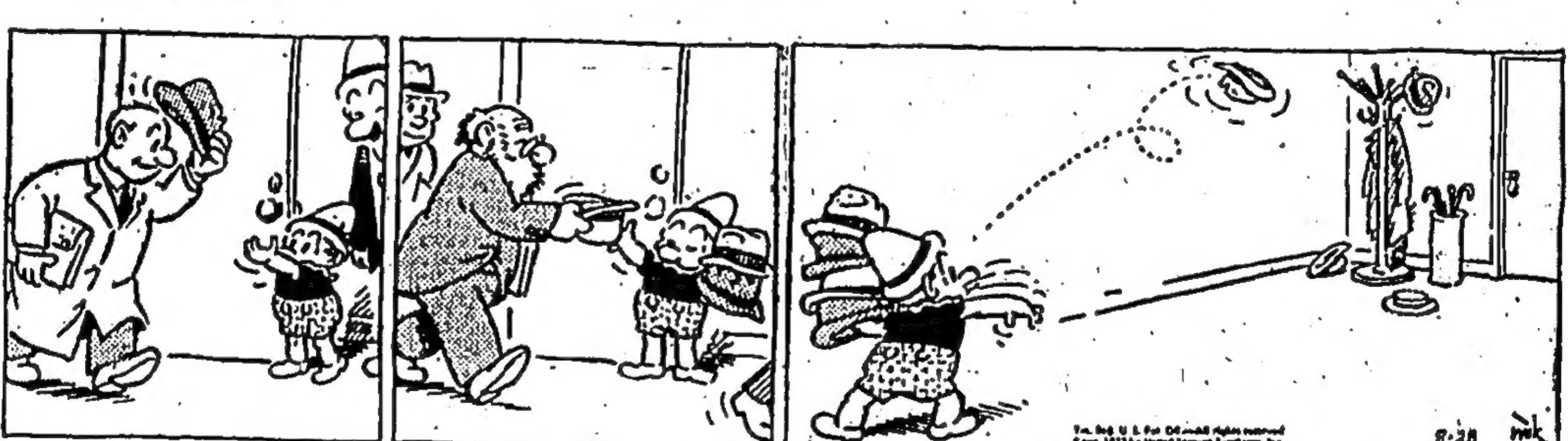
"EASTERN" due 9th Nov. from Australia
sails 10th Nov. for Japan
"NANKIN" due 10th Nov. from Japan
sails 14th Nov. for Brisbane, Sydney.

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Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



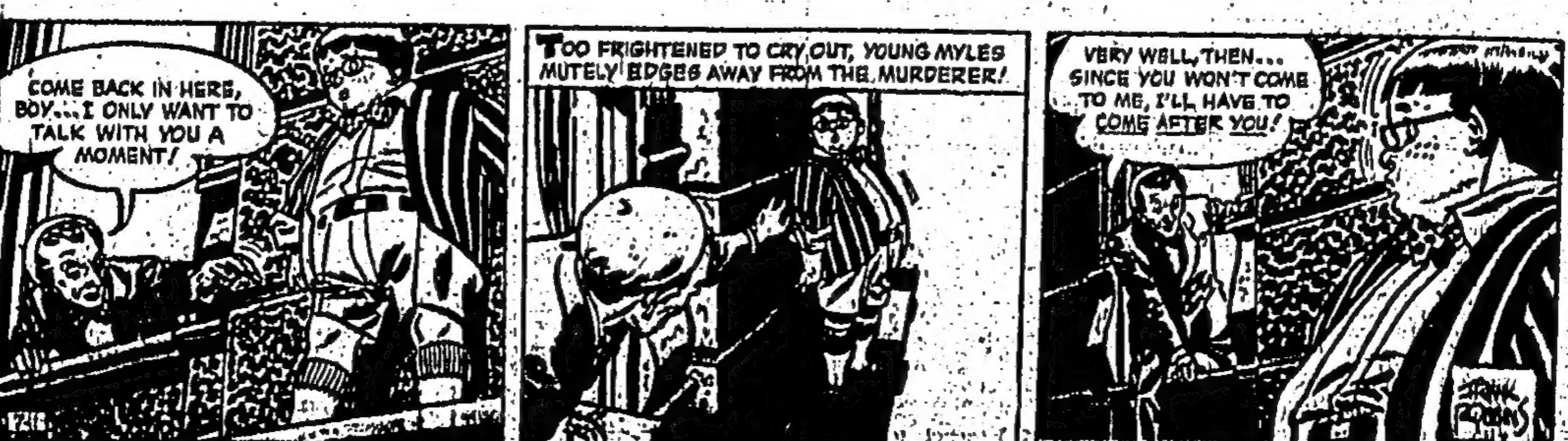
Some Fun, Eh Kid?



A Cheering Thought



By Frank Robbins



The latest times of posting shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16
By Air:
Indo-China, France, French North
and West Africa, 6 p.m.
North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Thailand, Burma, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain and
Europe, 6 p.m.
Malaya, 8 p.m.
Japan, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Malaya, Burma, India, 3 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17
By Air
 Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.
 & Canada, 8 a.m.
 Thailand, Burma, India, Malay
 Middle East, 9 a.m.
 Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A.
 Canada, 9 p.m.
 Hawaii, 6 p.m.
 Japan, 9 p.m.
By Surface
 Macao, 9 a.m.
 Formosa, 9 a.m.
 China, People's Republic 9.30 a.m.
 Japan, Noon.
 Malaya, Pakistan, 1 p.m.
 China, People's Republic, 5 p.m.
 Macao, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18
By Air
Indo-China, Malaya, Indoncsia
Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon,
p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain
Europe, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 2 p.m.

Snow in Japan

Tokyo, Oct. 15. — The Weather Bureau today reported that the first snow of this year fell today on Mount Fuji and also in mountains in the Nikko area, north of Tokyo. Lake Chuzenji in Nikko was also reported frozen. China Mail Special.

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calls for a
**San
Miguel**

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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FAST PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE			
From	Leaves	Due	For
VIET-NAM	6 Oct.	1 Nov.	Yokohama
"CAMBODGE"	27 Oct.	18 Nov.	Yokohama
To Hongkong	Leaves Hongkong	18 Nov.	Yokohama
"LAO-MARSEILLE"	21 Oct.	13 Nov.	Salon
"VIET-NAM"	1 Nov.	26 Nov.	Salon
"CAMBODGE"	2 Dec.	25 Dec.	Salon

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Salon, Singapore, Djibouti, Marseille, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk. Subject to change without notice.

EVERETT LINES

EVERETT ORIENT LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

"BRADEVERETT"
Arrives Oct. 24 from Manila.
Sails Oct. 25 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"
Arrives Oct. 31 from Singapore.
Sails Nov. 1 for Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"
Arrives Oct. 20 from Japan.
Sails Oct. 21 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Madras, Colombo, Cebu, Bombay, Karachi, Basrah, Khorramshahr & Bahrain.

"LAO"
Arrives Oct. 22 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 23 for Fusan, Kobe & Yokohama.
(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A
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Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Closer Economic Ties Between India And Germany

Bonn, Oct. 15.
Mr D. P. Karmarkar, Indian Deputy Trade Minister, said here today that his Government welcomed West Germany's increasing share in Indian industrial development.

Mr Karmarkar came to Germany after heading his country's delegation to the meeting in Geneva of signatories of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

He leaves for New Delhi tomorrow. Mr Karmarkar told a news conference his Government was encouraging foreign capital to invest in India's five-year plan, but keeping the proportions "51 to 49" to ensure continued Indian control.

He referred to a recent agreement with the Indian Government under which Krupp, with another German firm, Demag, was to help to build a steel plant in India which would occupy a "central place" in the five-year plan.

The award had gone to the German firm rather than other foreign firms because Krupp and Demag had shown the greatest interest in the project.

Mr Karmarkar said he spent yesterday at Essen visiting the Krupp Works as the guest of Herr Alfred Krupp.

N.Y. Cotton Prices

Spot	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
100	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00

OILFIELDS OF COMMONWEALTH

Expansion Of Supply Not Meeting The Demand Of Industry

Widespread Extension Of Search For New Fields

(By Oliver Erskine)

The oil industry, seeking to fulfil ever-increasing demands, is extending its search for new fields to many parts of the British Commonwealth. Besides Canada, British Borneo, Trinidad, India and Pakistan, areas are being prospected in Nigeria, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, Barbados and British Honduras.

Further geological air surveys have been carried out over 23,000 square miles in Papua, New Guinea, and a number of deep bore-holes have been drilled, including one that reached a depth of over 13,000 feet.

Exploration work since the war has been carried out also in Australia by both British and American, as well as local, oil interests. The work done includes geological and geophysical surveys and drilling.

Areas covered have been in Western and South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, although up to the middle of this year no oil had been discovered.

The world's major proven oil reserves are centred in two main regions, North America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the Caspian to Volga-Ural areas of Russia, Indonesia and British Borneo.

In 1952, they produced together over 620 million tons of crude oil and natural gas, about 97 per cent of total world production.

Commonwealth territories contributed only 17 million tons to that total. Canada led the way with 8,300,000 tons, followed by British Borneo with 5,100,000 tons, Trinidad with 3,100,000 tons and Pakistan with 300,000 tons.

This production was totally insufficient for Commonwealth needs which are about four times as great, totalling nearly 70 million tons annually, including bunker oil.

But while Commonwealth figures fall short of the target, the production of oil in the Commonwealth and the development of new fields is of primary importance.

Here is a breakdown of the situation up till September 1953, in respect of current output and future development.

CANADA'S POSITION
Canada today is among the world's nine leading oil-producing countries, although until 1949 the output had never exceeded an annual total of 2,000,000 tons.

The gradual development of her oil resources was undoubtedly influenced by geographical conditions. Abundant supplies were available from the United States. But it was this very proximity which encouraged Canada to become a great user of oil and today her consumption per head of population exceeds that of any other country except America's.

The fact that in recent years the United States has become, despite her own great reserves, a net importer of oil has been a stimulant to Canada to develop her own resources.

The discovery of a major oilfield at Leduc near Edmonton in 1947 greatly encouraged exploration work and later discoveries have made it certain that Canadian production, which has increased sevenfold in the last fourteen years, could still be raised to a much higher level.

Even so, Canada is likely to remain a net importer for a considerable time as present annual consumption figures are 17,000,000 tons.

The centre of Canada's oil industry is in Alberta. Production in Turner Valley, lying at the foot of the Rockies near Calgary, dates back to 1914. Peak output of 1,400,000 tons was reached in 1942, but since then the output has steadily declined, and in the summer of 1948 was surpassed by that of the Leduc-Woodbend oilfield lying 20 miles southwest of Edmonton.

The discovery of this field in the previous year had aroused world-wide interest and the resources are now known to be much greater than those of the Turner Valley.

LEADING FIELD
Another large oilfield, discovered in September 1948, is at Redwater, some 25 miles north-east of Edmonton. In 1950 this became Canada's leading producing field and it has already been developed sufficiently to prove that its reserves are greater than those of any Canadian field yet discovered.

During 1949 several other oilfields were proved near Edmonton. Among the more important were Joseph Lake, Excelsior, Campbell and Golden Spike.

An interesting find was also made at Stettler, 80 miles south of Edmonton, and since then oil has been struck in other places including Acheson-Stony Plain, eight miles west of Edmonton.

On the border of Alberta and Saskatchewan a small oilfield has been in production since 1939 and late in 1951 it was reported that a medium type crude oil had been discovered in another part of Saskatchewan. In the same year the province of Manitoba,

reported its first oilfield had been located at Virden, near the U.S. border.

Eastern Canada also has its oilfields which were in fact responsible for the first oil production in Canada, back in the 1890's. But production, now about 300,000 tons per annum, has never been large.

WARTIME PROJECT
In the North West Territories, near Fort Norman, almost on the edge of the Arctic Circle, oil was discovered in 1920 and this Norman Wells field was developed sufficiently to supply the needs of the local population. During the war, the field became the basis of the Canol project which supplied oil, by pipeline to the forces stationed in Alaska and output was expanded considerably; the number of wells was raised from seven to 67.

Annual production was stepped up from just a few thousand tons to 175,000 tons. The field though is too far from any main consuming area to make economic proposition and since 1945, when the Canol operation was discontinued, production has been reduced again to the level of local demand.

Reserves in the field however are sufficient to allow a much higher production rate should the need once more arise.

discovered in the Commonwealth. It extends for eight miles along the shore and one and a half miles inland. Off-shore wells have been drilled from piers extending out to sea.

In late 1952, a programme of underwater drilling from a fixed platform established about one mile out to sea, was commenced in an endeavour to find oil in what was hoped to be an under-water extension of the Seria oilfield.

The rapid post-war development of the Seria field, which was produced in British Borneo far above the level of 1938 and before the end of 1948 had made it the largest oil-producing country in the Commonwealth.

Although that position is now held by Canada, British Borneo's output at 5,100,000 tons a year is nearly double that for 1948.

TRINIDAD
The oilfields of Trinidad, compared with the pitch-lake, are a comparatively modern discovery. Abortive attempts were made to produce oil in Trinidad in the last century but commercial production only started in 1909.

The main centre of the industry is in the south-west of the island, though minor fields have been discovered elsewhere. In all, about twenty oilfields are now producing but these are generally of medium depth, of small size and in no way comparable, for instance, with those of Venezuela, whose most eastern fields lie only a few miles away across the Gulf of Paria. Venezuela produced about 95m tons of crude oil in 1952 and Trinidad only some 3m tons.

But as Trinidad has only a small domestic demand most of the products from its crude oil, which is refined locally, are exported.

Despite its comparatively small output, Trinidad was for many years the Commonwealth's largest producer; it gave way to British Borneo towards the end of 1948.

After over 40 years of intensive development, the prospects of discovering a field of the Venezuelan type now seem rather remote. Nevertheless, exploration continues on land while marine areas—in which some preliminary surveys have already been made—provide new regions to prospect.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN
Small quantities of oil have been produced for many years in Upper Assam and in the Punjab. In 1947, the Assam oilfields became part of India while the Punjab oil-producing areas were incorporated in Pakistan.

India's only producing field is at Digboi in north-east Assam. The field was discovered in 1890 after previous attempts to find oil in commercial quantities had failed.

Another field which was discovered in 1916 and later developed has now ceased production, leaving Digboi responsible for the country's entire output. But the search for oil in other areas continues.

In the Punjab, which is responsible for Pakistan's production, exploration began in 1920's. The first important discovery at Khaur, was not made till 1915. Other oilfields have since been found at Dhillan (1934) Joya Mair (1944) and Bakassar (1946).

The output from Khaur and Dhillan is steadily declining but in the Joya Mair and the Bakassar fields, production is increasing. An energetic programme of oil prospecting is at present under way. And this has already led to the discovery of natural gas in Baluchistan about 350 miles from Karachi.

IN BRITAIN
Elsewhere in the Commonwealth, a few traces of oil have been found in Barbados and New Zealand.

There was also, for years, an Australian production of a few hundred tons a year in the Lake Eyre basin, 200 miles east of Melbourne, where oil is produced from horizontal wells. These are drilled off a 10ft shaft sunk to a depth of 1,200

feet, but operations in this field were suspended in 1951.

In England, there is a production of about 60,000 tons a year which comes mainly from Easing, Nottinghamshire.

There is also a small contribution from Forthby, Lancashire and Dalkeith, near Edinburgh.

OIL FROM SHALE
In contrast to their limited resources of petroleum, both Britain and Commonwealth countries are rich in oil-bearing shale. The deposits occur in large quantities in Canada, Australia and Tasmania. The production of shale oil, is, however, relatively expensive and at present its products can only compete with those of the petroleum industry under exceptionally favourable conditions.

In Scotland, where the shale oil industry has now been in operation for over a century, more than 10,000 tons of oil are extracted each year from deposits in West Lothian and Midlothian.

Shale is also found in S. Africa's Transvaal area and for some years there has been a small production in New South Wales, in Australia.

REFINING
The Commonwealth has a large and expanding oil refining industry. Already, it provides from indigenous or imported sources of crude oil roughly three-quarters of the Commonwealth's need of finished products.

Great Britain has taken the lead in this respect, for the vast post-war programme had, by the beginning of 1953, raised the total British refining capacity to an annual level of over 27m tons.

Of almost equal importance is Canada's oil refining industry, for this alone amounted, at the end of 1952, to almost 22,000,000 tons of annual capacity. The principal group of refineries are situated in the eastern provinces, although the largest is at Sarnia, on Lake Huron.

The only remaining refinery of any size in Canada is that in Vancouver which has a capacity of 1,000,000 tons per annum.

Trinidad possesses two major refineries—at Pointe à Pitre and at Point Fortin, both on the south-west coast. Since their combined capacity of just over 5,000,000 tons annually exceeds indigenous production of crude oil, they operate partially on imports, which are derived almost entirely from nearby Venezuela.

SARAWAK PLANT
The only other major oil refining plant in the Commonwealth is present in Sarawak, Sarawak. The original refinery, destroyed during the war, has been replaced by a new and larger plant, processing about 2,000,000 tons of crude oil per annum.

Australian refinery capacity at the end of 1952 was 1 million tons per annum, but two major refineries are under construction at Kwinana (near Fremantle) and at Geelong (near Melbourne). They will have a capacity of about 4½ million tons p.a. between them, bringing total Australian capacity to some 6 million tons annually; and further expansion is under consideration.

In India, two refineries are being built on Trombay Island, Bombay, which will have a combined capacity of 3½ million tons p.a. and there is also a new refinery building in Pakistan.

At Durban, South Africa, a new 1½ million ton p.a. refinery is scheduled for completion by the end of 1953. Finally, construction has started on a big refinery project in Aden, which will have an annual capacity of 5 million tons.

The development of refinery capacity is already proving a factor of considerable economic importance to Britain and the Commonwealth. It is an illustration of the oil industry's post-war practice, that so many plants have been built near major oil markets, rather than in centres of crude oil production.

London Foreign Exchange
London, Oct. 15.
New York 2.80-2.80 1/2
Montreal 2.76-2.76 1/2
Brussels 10.25-10.25 1/2
Amsterdam 140.10-140.15
Copenhagen 12.10-12.10 1/2
Paris 19.75-19.75 1/2
Stockholm 14.30-14.30 1/2
Zurich 14.30-14.30 1/2
Deutsche Mark 11.70-11.70 1/2
Blocked Mark 10.50-10.50 1/2
United Press.

Exchange Rates
Business was done in the local exchange market at the following rates:
1/2 dollar per £1 7/8
1/4 dollar per £1 1/2
1/8 dollar per £1 1/4
1/16 dollar per £1 1/2
1/32 dollar per £1 1/4
1/64 dollar per £1 1/2
1/128 dollar per £1 1/4
1/256 dollar per £1 1/2
1/512 dollar per £1 1/4
1/1024 dollar per £1 1/2
1/2048 dollar per £1 1/4
1/4096 dollar per £1 1/2
1/8192 dollar per £1 1/4
1/16384 dollar per £1 1/2
1/32768 dollar per £1 1/4
1/65536 dollar per £1 1/2
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1/67108864 dollar per £1 1/2
1/134217728 dollar per £1 1/4
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1/10141204801825835211973625643008 dollar per £1 1/4
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